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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

COMMUNIST RESPONSE TO IMPERIALIST IDEOLOGY

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 2-5

[Article by Lt-Gen. V. Utkin: "A Decisive Rebuff to Imperialist Ideology:"]

[Text] Imperialism--Enemy of Socialism, Peace and Security of Nations

The recent years have witnessed the serious aggravation of the international situation, a growing danger of a nuclear war and an intensification of ideological struggle. All of these phenomena are the faults of imperialism, primarily American imperialism. Trying to obtain military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries, the United States and its NATO allies are adding new levels to the arms race, developing the man-hating concepts of a first nuclear strike and of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars, and are striving to turn whole continents into proving grounds for "demonstration" and "preemptive" nuclear blasts.

The United States insolently interferes in the affairs of sovereign countries throughout different parts of the world. In Latin America it presents a constant threat to Cuba, carries out subversive activities against Nicaragua and Grenada and national-liberation forces in Guatemala, and has committed a massacre in El Salvador. Striving to consolidate their position in Africa, the American imperialists intend to lay their hands on Namibia by routing the detachments of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) and to destabilise the situation in Angola and Mozambique.

By stepping up its military presence in the Middle East, the United States aggravates still further the situation in this explosive region. Israel's aggression and man-slaughter in Lebanon was the outcome of the United States' reactionary policy. It has drawn Pakistan into an undeclared war against Afghanistan, and is interfering in the internal affairs of Iran and other sovereign states.

This dangerous policy pursued by Washington, threatening to push the world into the abyss of a nuclear conflagration, is evoking a mounting indignation in many countries, including in the United States itself. To calm the wave of anti-militarism, to deceive the champions of peace and détente, and to ideologically justify Washington's pernicious aggressive foreign policy course, American propaganda repeats incessantly, the old and invents ever new variants of the alleged "Soviet military threat," Soviet "challenge" to the West and military "inferiority" of the NATO block to the Warsaw Pact. Replying to a TASS correspondent's questions, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitry Ustinov, the USSR Minister of Defence, emphasised that "such claims do not accord with the facts. Their aim is to deceive the public and they serve to justify the unprecedented military programmes and aggressive doctrines of the United States."

In a bid to throw barriers in the way of progressive transformation in the world, to regain their role as the ruler of the destinies of nations and to camouflage imperialism's barbarous nature, American politicians and ideologists go out of their way to represent popular liberation struggles as a manifestation of "terrorism," slanderously accusing socialist countries of violating human rights, widely advertising the bourgeois way of life and distorting socialism's real achievements.

Anti-Communism, Weapon of Reaction

Anti-Communism, which the noted German writer Thomas Mann (1875-1955) called the greatest folly of the 20th century, has become the main weapon in the bourgeoisie's ideological strategy and ideological activity as a whole. Its purpose is to slander the socialist system and to falsify the policy and goals pursued by the Communist parties, and the Marxist-Leninist teaching. Using anti-Communist slogans as a cover, imperialist reaction is persecuting and victimising all progressive and revolutionary elements, trying to split the unity of the working people and paralyse their will in the struggle for peace and social progress. The USSR, Poland, Vietnam, Cuba and other socialist countries are constantly confronted with ideological sallies and a real psychological war. Resorting to most up-to-date means of direct influence on the population, imperialist ideologists strive to discredit Marxism-Leninism, to belittle the achievements of socialism and to distort its essence and its economic and political foundations.

Socialism's ideological enemies have of late intensified their attempts to kindle nationalistic sentiments among the population in the socialist countries and to undermine the friendship of the Soviet peoples. Western propaganda of the capitalist system has become more persistent and sophisticated. The advantages of the so-called "consumers' society," and bourgeois "freedom" and "democracy" are being extolled to the skies. At the same time, the absence of civil rights, the misery, unemployment and exploitation reigning in capitalist countries are thoroughly concealed.

Though imperialism has always resorted to most slanderous lies and employed most crafty methods in its propaganda work, its subversive activities have never been so comprehensive and organised. At present such activities are coordinated by the US President himself. These activities involve all elements of the state machinery, special sabotage services, numerous institutions, radio stations, and propaganda personnel and technical facilities of the US and NATO armed forces.

The US State Department had been assigned the functions of a headquarters for waging psychological war. In autumn 1982 this diplomatic agency became the venue of a so-called "Conference on Problems of Democratisation in Communist Countries," which brought forth a wave of indignation all over the world. Specialists in provocations and ideological sabotage, "Sovietologists," "Kremlinologists" and traitors who fled or were driven out of socialist countries assembled in Washington to outline the key aspects for carrying out the "crusade" against communism proclaimed by President Reagan.

Addressing the latter-day "crusaders," State Secretary George Shultz declared that the United States would redouble its efforts aimed at developing "democracy" on a world scale. His speech expounded the guidelines, methods and means of psychological war against the socialist community, including support of turncoats and traitors of all hues, expanding radio sabotage and other forms of subversive activity.

An additional \$50 million was allocated to "improve the work" of subversive radio stations. Altogether close to \$1 billion is spent in the USA on the dirty activities of radio saboteurs. The Reagan Administration is planning the construction of another radio station in Florida, which will specialise in anti-Communist propaganda and ideological sabotage against socialist Cuba.

The minds of servicemen and the entire population in the imperialist countries themselves are

poisoned by reactionary, anti-Communist and anti-Soviet propaganda. People are brought up in the spirit of hatred for the peoples and armies of the socialist states and for the patriotic forces in the developing countries fighting for genuine national liberation. People are intimidated by the threat of America being invaded by "red hordes." Imperialist propaganda today represents the Soviet Union as "enemy number one," who must be fought by every means possible.

The personnel of the armed forces in the USA and other NATO countries are subjected to special psychological treatment. Their combat training widely involves such methods as putting Soviet Army soldiers' and officers' uniforms on the conventional "enemy," using targets representing soldiers of socialist countries, providing "text-books" of the Russian language "for the eventuality of American troops being stationed on Soviet territory," etc.

Faithfulness to Communist Ideals

Ideological rivalry is in no way a new phenomenon; it is a natural law, for bourgeois and socialist ideologies expressing the interests of the opposite classes are irreconcilable. The CPSU is opposed to ideological struggle being waged by unseemly treacherous methods of a psychological war, for it is fraught with a growing military danger. Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union opposed the competition between ideas being turned into a confrontation between countries and nations, and weapons and the readiness to use them being used as the criterion of how capable a social system is.

During the 65 years of its existence, Soviet power has witnessed quite a few "crusades," all of which ended in complete failure. The Reagan Administration's new adventure will also inevitably fall bankrupt. The ideas of scientific socialism are invincible. This has been borne out by the very course of history, and this is attested by the enormous achievements of real socialism and successes of the communist, working class and national-liberation movements.

The prestige and influence of Marxism-Leninism is steadily growing, and its impact on world social development is gaining strength. It can be said without exaggeration that today Marxism-Leninism is the ruler of the minds of all progressives throughout the world.

The teaching about classes, class struggle, socialist revolution, ways of building socialism and communism, the Communist Party, nations, national-liberation movement, principles of peaceful co-existence and defence of revolutionary gains has become an invaluable ideological, theoretical and methodological weapon for revolutionaries in all countries and an inexhaustible source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action for the contemporary communist, working class and national-liberation movements. For millions of the oppressed and exploited, for working people on all continents Marxism-Leninism is a symbol of social renovation and a revolutionary banner of the epoch.

The might of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and its advantage over the ideology of nazism and racism were demonstrated with particular force during the Great Patriotic War (1941-45). Lenin's ideas of just wars and of the defence of the Socialist Motherland inspired the fighting men with confidence in victory and led them to immortal feats in the name of the freedom and independence of their Socialist Homeland. They enhanced the troops' morale and were the primary cause of their courage and staunchness.

Like socialism as a whole, communist ideology is on a historical offensive. The triumph of the ideas of Leninism is manifest in the steady onward march of Soviet society, in the constructive labour of the entire socialist community and in intensifying world revolutionary process.

Bourgeois ideology is suffering a deep crisis. It expresses the historically outdated capitalist system and defends the interests of reactionary monopolistic bourgeoisie; this ideology is illusory, deceitful and hypocritical both from the standpoint of truth and morals. Losing the battle for the people's minds and hearts, the imperialist bourgeoisie and its ideologists are making futile attacks on socialism and Marxist-Leninist theory.

The Soviet people confront the subversive political and ideological activity of their class enemy and his libel on socialism with firm cohesion, unshakable unity, political vigilance, and readiness to defend their Homeland and socialism's revolutionary gains. In implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the commanders, political bodies and workers of the ideological front in the Soviet Armed Forces give a decisive rebuff to imperialism's subversive psychological sabotage. Army and navy servicemen are regularly informed of the historical achievements of developed socialism, the USSR's successes in the fields of

economy, science, technology and culture, in the development of socio-class and national relations, in the constantly improving material welfare of the Soviet people and in the triumph of socialist democracy.

Special attention is given to studying and explaining the documents of the Joint meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR in Honour of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR, and the report of Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It was pointed out at the meeting that the path traversed by the Soviet Union in 60 years was an epoch in itself. History has never seen such rapid progress from backwardness, misery, and ruin to a mighty, modern great power with an extremely high level of culture and a constantly rising living standard.

Concrete examples given to servicemen elucidate the Leninist peaceful foreign policy pursued by the CPSU, the essence and significance of the Peace Programme for the 1980s developed at the 26th Congress of the CPSU and peaceful initiatives advanced by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Emphasis is placed on the effort of the CPSU, the Soviet state and the entire Soviet people to strengthen the solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and with the international working class, and to develop economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation with the newly-free states.

It was also noted at the jubilee meeting at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses that a constant and ever-important task was to continue instilling in Soviet people a spirit of mutual respect and friendship for all the nations and nationalities of the country, of love for their great Soviet country, of internationalism and solidarity with the working people of other countries. The Soviet Armed Forces, which have always been a good school of internationalism, are also involved in the solution of this task.

Party organisations in the army and navy and all Communists are active to educate the personnel in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, high political vigilance, responsibility of each serviceman for the work entrusted to him and readiness to come, whenever required, to the defence of the beloved Motherland and socialism's revolutionary gains.

Speaking at the November (1982) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that faced with the complicated

international situation, when imperialist forces are trying to push the peoples onto the path of enmity and military confrontation, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are forced, jointly with the other socialist countries, to show concern and serious concern at that, for maintaining the country's defence capability at the required level. The Soviet Armed Forces today are provided with everything which is necessary to fulfil their historical mission — to be a powerful factor for the peace and security of the peoples and a reliable means of curbing imperialism's aggressive forces.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

SO-CALLED SOVIET MILITARY THREAT

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 6-8

[Article by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov: "Anatomy of the Big Lie"]

[Text]

In order to camouflage their attacks against détente and socialism the Western leaders, especially those in Washington are spreading the pharisaical myth of some "Soviet military threat." For a full 60 years this myth has been kept and used in the inventory of bourgeois propaganda. What is the nature and the sources of this, the biggest lie of the 20th century? What part does it play in the home and foreign policies of imperialism? Who is pulling the strings in this foul play?

THE SOURCES AND ESSENCE

As soon as the proletariat embraced the theory of scientific socialism and saw an alternative to the capitalist system, the classes of the exploiters developed a persisting fear of the "spectre of Communism," a fear of imminent and irreversible social changes facing the world.

The mystery of "the red spectre," K. Marx and F. Engels wrote, is essentially the fear the bourgeoisie has for the oncoming life and death struggle with the proletariat, the fear of the final solution of the class struggle.

This fear became particularly apparent after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. To veil this fear and to justify their attacks against the world's first socialist state, the imperialists initiated a biggest campaign of lies to scare the peoples with the myth of "the Red bogey," "the hand of Moscow," "the Communist threat."

A natural antagonism between socialism and ca-

pitalism was presented as a deadly threat to civilisation and to the entire "free world." The imperialist circles have always hoped, and repeatedly attempted, to solve this conflict in favour of the capitalist system, and they have stopped short of nothing, even the use of force, in pursuit of this objective.

The imperialist hatred towards the new system gave birth to history's biggest lie about the alleged Soviet military threat. The lie was designed to help the imperialists attain their global political goals.

The new anti-Soviet crusade pursues far-reaching strategic objectives. This is confirmed in numerous statements by President Ronald Reagan and his close associates. Their political objective is to discredit socialism as a social system by all the available means of slander and defamation. Their economic aim is to cause economic difficulties in the Soviet Union through new challenges in the arms race and by discriminative actions in international trade. The ideological aim is to replace socialist ideals in the public mentality with bourgeois values.

As to the military aspect, the objective is frank and cynical: to attain unilateral military superiority over the USSR and other socialist countries.

It is clear enough that the anti-Soviet myth-building practice has both its own historical record and class logic. The present-day inventors of bourgeois lies about the "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority," are perfectly aware of the true facts of life, but they are afraid of them and do all in their power to conceal them. They are precisely the kind whom V. I. Lenin referred to as political crooks crying about the red militarism and pretending to believe in this humbug.

WHO NEEDS IT!

The "Soviet military threat" cajolery is part of the imperialist policy and an instrument of the monopolies to manipulate the home and foreign policies of their countries. Here is one fact: the winter session of the NATO Council adopted a special decision to promote allied efforts in warning the "free world" about the growing "Soviet threat." The decision stressed the vital importance of this campaign implementing NATO internal and external policy programmes.

A study of this and similar documents, just as the practical steps of the US leadership and its allies

makes it possible to trace the major functions of the "Soviet military threat" myth.

First, the monopolistic big wheels need the anti-Soviet myth to preserve and increase their superprofits. This is actually the socio-economic function of the myth. The arms buildup which they whip up is a regular Eldorado for the military-industrial complex, despite the fact that it is tantamount to a direct plunder of the public wealth. For instance, the military build-up programme under way in the USA today is the largest and most expensive in history. It will consume 1.6 trillion dollars within 1981 to 1985. The present US military budget looks like the Everest among the mole hills of the social programmes.

Second, political speculation on the "Soviet military threat" myth enables the ruling circles to launch an offensive against the rights of the working people, to curtail democratic liberties and to intensify the anti-communist campaign. In this respect the myth performs the role of an imperialist instrument to suppress the social and spiritual life of the working masses. Circulating "ever new evidence of the growing Soviet military potential," the bourgeois propaganda machine confuses and intimidates the ordinary people, raise apprehensions and fears of the mythical danger.

Third, the "Soviet threat" myth performs the function of a rudder to steer the imperialist political boat. It helps Washington to harness its allies to the NATO war chariot, make them join any shameful anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaigns, as was in the case with Poland. This myth is also used to shape the capitalist policies towards the developing countries. Every so often the extent of the "foreign aid" given to the developing countries is placed in direct proportion to their anti-Sovietism.

Fourth, it is quite obvious that the myth directly affects the policy of the capitalist state towards the countries of the socialist community. Putting forward an imaginary correlation of forces allegedly existing between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the Atlantic leadership subordinates its entire policy to the struggle against socialism and to attaining military superiority.

Laying down obviously unjust conditions, the hawks from Washington complain of "Soviet inflexibility and rigidity" allegedly emerging from the "aggressive designs against the Western world." These political and ideological tricks are nothing new, and are meant to veil the actual threat to peace. The West German magazine "Der Spiegel" points out that any new resident of the White House has to continue the old game by the old monopolist rules. Rule one: Soviet military superiority is to be found and the alert sounded. Rule two: the "Red scare" is to materialise into ex-

pensive military programmes. Rule three: in case the Soviet superiority proves non-existent, the critics of the arms buildup are to be condemned as "pacifists," "neutralists," or even "agents of Moscow." Then everything may be started anew.

This standing operations procedure based on the threadbare myth has been obediently used by the present NATO leadership.

PRIESTS OF WAR

The present-day proponents of anti-Sovietism are obedient servants of the military-industrial complex. Their only idol is the War Lord. Swinging around the "Soviet threat" bogey they run a crucial risk of sacrificing world peace. They seem to forget that they could not possibly win a nuclear war, but they can very definitely provoke it.

The recent declarations of top Washington officials concern some comprehensive programme of an offensive against socialism, the USSR in the first place.

The present US Administration seeks to revive in the capitalist world the age-old and futile hope of destroying socialism. The Washington war merchants go out of their way to sell to the public the idea that Western survival is only possible if superiority over the USSR is attained. The concept of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union is openly peddled in the mass media while the public is being convinced of the possibility of nuclear war and of NATO's ability to win it.

The Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, made at the UN Second Special Session on Disarmament, was answered in accordance with NATO militarist logic: military preparations were stepped up and psychological warfare against the socialist community was intensified. The leaders of the major capitalist power are still possessed by the wild anti-Soviet visions and continue their dangerous course. Richard Burt said in a White House press conference that the US strategy did not exclude first use of nuclear weapons by the West, and the United States did not intend to change its view on this score. This strategic concept testifies to the persisting conviction in US top official quarters that peace and life on earth do not constitute an ultimate value.

Manipulation of public opinion continues in the United States on the strength of the US public's unpreparedness to accept the idea of equal security of states with different systems. This is probably the basic point responsible for the persisting anti-Soviet prejudice among the American public. The stereotyped judgements, anti-Soviet myth and fabrications fed to Americans by the imperialist-

controlled mass media throughout their lives sometimes supersede convictions and dominate the public mentality for a long time.

On orders of President Reagan, spokesmen for the US NSC, State Department and Defence Department conduct on a regular basis official briefings of American and Western journalists, during which newsmen are briefed on the US Administration's attitude and approach to as well as evaluation of the current political events and developments. The White House took special care to "reinforce" the staffs of the psychological warfare bodies with persons who fully share President's dangerous concepts.

The top body of foreign political propaganda—the Foreign Relations Committee issues voluminous monthly bulletins entitled "Attention, Soviet Propaganda," which are distributed among all US representations in foreign countries. The office also compiles special publications containing deliberate lies and slander, such as "Soviet Military Power," "NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, Force Comparisons," "Soviet Active Measures," issued in July 1982.

Yet the facts cannot be changed. It is a fact that throughout its history the Soviet Union has not waged a single aggressive war, whereas the United States has fought 200 wars over the past two centuries.

It is the US and its allies, not the Soviet Union, that are pushing the world to the line which can be fatal for humanity. No lie, even the biggest one concerning the "Soviet military threat," can conceal the indisputable fact that it is the USSR together with the fraternal socialist countries that hold back the forces of war and safeguard peace on earth.

[Boxed item]

We, the authorized representatives of the Soviet people, solemnly declare that in keeping with the Leninist policy of peace and international cooperation the Soviet Union will do all in its power to avert war.

We reaffirm that, in accordance with the commitment it has undertaken, the Soviet Union will not resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, and once again call upon the other nuclear powers to undertake a similar commitment.

We declare that the Soviet Union is prepared, on the basis of reciprocity with the United States of America, to freeze its nuclear arsenal.

We urge quick and productive completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, and the earliest conclusion of an agreement on armed forces and armaments reduction in Central Europe.

We propose that agreement be reached without delay on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear tests so that no new kinds and types of nuclear weapons may be developed.

We urge the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons.

We call for the earliest resumption of suspended negotiations on all other matters concerning the limitation and reduction of armaments.

(From the appeal "To the Parliaments, Governments, Political Parties, and Peoples of the World" unanimously adopted at the joint session of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR on December 22, 1982.)

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MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

EFFECT OF WEAPONS ON TACTICS

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 9-11

[Article by Maj Gen I. Vorobyov: "Weapons and Tactics"]

[Text]

MATERIAL BASIS OF WARFARE

Analysing the arms-tactics interdependence is of great practical importance. A commander can obtain a thorough knowledge of action and foresee its development only by taking full account of the combat capacity of his troops, their technical equipment and the material support available. He can ensure effective employment of weapons and other combat equipment only if he proceeds from advanced tactics. No matter how effective the means of warfare may be, they alone will not ensure victory over the enemy, unless the men have adequately mastered them. The technological potential of a fighting service is a real force only if the personnel are proficient, and the commanders are competent in tactical art, and both are characterised by high morale and battleworthiness.

At present the reciprocal influence of weapons and tactics has heightened and has become more complex. This is above all due to the fact that arms are being constantly replaced by new weapons at an increasingly higher rate. In the postwar period the material basis of warfare waged by a force of combined arms has undergone a radical change. Nuclear weapons have been developing at a particularly high rate. Conventional arms have been upgraded, too. Thus, according to foreign sources, the effectiveness of artillery has trebled as compared to the period of the Second World War, and its range has increased 60 per cent. Tanks are more effective too. In the past a tank had to fire an average of 13 rounds to hit a stationary target, and now it scores a hit with the first shell it fires.

The possibilities of aircraft have become greater, too. Piston-engined planes have been replaced by jets. They are outfitted with self-homing missiles, advanced navigation-aiming complexes and other electronic systems. Since the war both speed and range have increased many times over. In addition, the ammunition load a plane can carry has increased by a factor of ten. The effectiveness of army air de-

ence forces is incomparably greater. They are equipped with automatic cannon artillery, missile complexes and advanced radar. Troop control means have undergone a total evolution. Electronics and automation are being introduced into the troop control sphere on an ever broader scale.

MOUNTING ROLE OF FIRE POWER

What with units having been outfitted with advanced weaponry and other equipment, tactics has undergone a far-reaching change. The experience of the Zapad-81 exercises revealed that at all levels combat is fire combat. Its rate and the effectiveness of the blows have grown, and quickness of manoeuvre on land and in the air has increased.

The mounting fire power of the forces has exercised a particularly great effect on the character of combat. Even in the last war the intensity of the fire duel between the combatants was very high. Both on the offensive and defensive all combat commenced and ended with fire attacks on the enemy.

Today a wide range of highly efficient fire weapons is employed to deal blows at the enemy. The effective range of fire weapons has increased considerably. The experience of the war in the Middle East in 1973 showed that extensive employment of helicopters has become a new element in fire combat tactics. They were mainly used for neutralising the enemy's armoured and semi-armoured targets and weapon emplacements. Their action was characterised by swift attacks on ground targets, surprise blows from ambushes and rapid manoeuvre on the battlefield.

Mined obstacles have been playing a more effective role in combat. Foreign military experts maintain that the use of remote control mining makes it possible to create "fire type engineer obstacles" in enemy dispositions, to interfere with the manoeuvring of his reserves, and disorganise the functioning of his logistical services and movements on the roads.

The mounting role of fire imposes higher requirements on the tactics of units. Thus, an effective fire strike delivered on the enemy will enable the friendly force to attack him from the move, to assume attack formation while advancing from lines of departure from behind the forward edge or, sometimes, directly from march columns without dismounting from infantry fighting vehicles. Given powerful fire attacks the offensive may develop at a higher rate. The units can effect crossings, forcefully pursue the enemy and quickly negotiate zones of radioactive contamination.

When combined with engineer organisation of the ground and obstacles, fire forms the basis of a stiff defence and is the main barrier to the attacking enemy. Taking advantage of effective fire, the defenders can spread out on a wider frontage than before, launch resolute counterattacks and quickly switch over from defence to attack.

ASSAULT, SPEARHEAD OF ATTACK

The qualitatively new interdependence between weapons

and tactics is manifest in such an element of combat as the attack, blow or strike. It is a form in the use of various weapons, including nuclear weapons (nuclear attack), artillery fire, air attack, strikes with the aid of other weapons (fire attack), and also the striking and fire power of infantry and tank units (attack of forces). A whole series of various blows coordinated with respect to targets, place and time is dealt in combat. They are characterised by various methods of preparation and execution. For instance, depending on the time of execution and nature of enemy action an attack may be forestalling, counter or retaliatory attack. In form it may be frontal, flank or combined, i.e. it may be launched simultaneously from the front, flank and rear, on land or from the air.

The content of an attack by forces has also changed. In this attack tanks play a key role. Cooperation of tanks with the motorised infantry conducting combat in infantry fighting vehicles or armoured personnel carriers, increases penetrating power of the attack.

The increased fire and striking power of a unit paves the way for rapid development of military operations to a great depth. However, it should be borne in mind that the enemy also possesses greater possibilities for countering the attack. Thus, a force on the defensive will use the same weapons and means as the attacker. In modern defence, active methods of warfare will play a predominant role, i.e., the defender will deal massive fire blows at the attacking force, launch surprise counterattacks, and resort to countermanoeuvres to save his own troops from the effect of a possible attack. The commander is, therefore, required thoroughly to prepare for and support the strikes to be executed by his subunits.

To effect a successful blow at the enemy the commander must display a creative approach to the method to be employed in executing it. The experience of the Great Patriotic War is still instructive in this respect. In organising an attack the Soviet commanders skilfully took advantage of the weaknesses in the enemy dispositions. To ensure success the attacks were sometimes launched on ground that was barely negotiable. Conditions permitting, an assault was undertaken in hours of darkness or unfavourable weather, such as a blizzard or fog. This helped ensure the element of surprise. Today there are broader possibilities for unexpected tactical methods in attack and daring initiative in action, possibilities for simultaneous attacks on the ground and from the air, and for a quick switch-over of the effort from one sector to another in the course of the battle. The spearhead of the attack is the assault. It should be forceful and swift to ensure quick penetration of the enemy antitank defences.

ART OF MANOEUVRE

New weaponry exercises a powerful influence on the content and nature of the manoeuvre. Its role has increased

both in the attack and the defence. Such factors as breaching of enemy dispositions in several places with the help of fire attacks, increased mobility of the troops on the ground and in the air, the conduct of warfare in separate areas create favourable conditions for surprise outflanking movements, deep turning movements, attacks on the enemy from various directions, and raids in deep enemy rear. In such conditions manoeuvrability constitutes a vital feature of action.

The art of manoeuvre is manifest in forestalling action designed to prevent the enemy from deploying his forces, from opening fire and launching an attack, in regroupment of manpower and means in minimum time to assume a suitable assault position, and in rapid concentration of fire to neutralise vital targets, and to take immediate advantage of its results to promote the success of the attack in depth and on the flanks. It is also manifest in skilful negotiation (bypassing) of zones of destruction and flooded areas, crossing of water barriers from the move. Since the enemy will also seek to execute a manoeuvre, it is vital to foil his effort by fire attack, to win time, to outdo him in the rate of advance, to get the better of him and force your will on him.

* * *

It follows that improvement of modern weaponry implies simultaneous advancement of tactics. Development of weapons and combat equipment powerfully catalyses the evolution of forms and methods of combat. But this process does not occur spontaneously, but through the creative search of commanders, staffs and troops. In addition, the use of new tactical methods is not necessarily conditioned by the modernisation of weaponry. It is highly important to improve tactics, even if the troops are outfitted with the same combat means. It may exercise a decisive effect on the efficiency of weapons and other combat equipment. Therefore, it is imperative persistently to explore new methods of employing available weaponry.

The present stage of warfare, which is characterised by intensive replacement of obsolescent weaponry, opens up broad possibilities for innovations in tactics and the introduction of methods of combat which would ensure a quick and complete rout of the enemy.

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MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

DECISION-MAKING UNDER PRESSURE

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 12-14

[Article by Maj Gen I. Skorodumov: "When Time is Pressing"]

[Text]

The fluidity and dynamics of a contemporary battle testify to the fact that in the rapidly changing situation the time needed for organising combat actions is being sharply reduced. Therefore, the commanders and staffs are constantly improving methods of troop control. The record has shown that the most effective among them is the parallel method of work. It differs from the successive method in that a part of the measures connected with taking a decision is carried out simultaneously in several command channels. As a result, during a comparatively short period of time, a considerable part of the commanders, their deputies, chiefs of arms and services simultaneously take part in organising combat actions. They analyse the data on the enemy and his intentions, and the position and condition of the friendly forces, thoroughly evaluate the situation, immediately plan measures for preparing subunits, define the concept of the forthcoming battle and on the basis of this the subordinate commanders are informed about the character of possible actions and missions.

How this is practically realised we shall illustrate with a concrete example. At a tactical exercise a reinforced Mts Inf Bn under Major V. Litvinov had to advance from the move against the "enemy" in defence in cooperation with the neighbouring subunits, to cross a river and then to capture an advantageous line in the depth of the defences. The Bn CO learned about it from the warning order. This order, besides the time of readiness for the forthcoming actions, contained the latest data on the "enemy" and subunits being in close contact with him, and indicated a probable direction of the Bn's offensive, the initial missions, boundaries with neighbours, routes of advancement, lines of deployment, time and place of the assembly of of-

ficers to go to on-the-spot reconnaissance. Three hours were allotted for organising battle on the terrain.

Without going into details of Major Litvinov's work after receiving instructions from the regimental commander let us dwell on certain elements of his organisation activity.

Take decision-making, for instance. In each concrete case of this responsible process different circumstances are put to the forefront. However, here also exists a common regularity. It is important to do the main work in a brief time, otherwise neither the commander nor his subordinates will have enough time for thoroughly organising battle on the terrain. In the given example it took Major Litvinov about 15 minutes to define the concept of battle and to give the warning order to the company and platoon commanders and instructions to his deputies to prepare for fulfilling the mission. This allowed them in turn to take a decision, to think over their work and thus to draw in all executors for active work. Thus, in 20-25 minutes all links of the battalion and the reinforcing means joined in concrete and purposeful activity.

During the time left for on-the-spot reconnaissance the battalion CO together with the chief of staff and deputy for political affairs looked through all the calculations once more. They talked over what was to be done and by whom in the occupied area and during the approach to the forward edge, whom and when to render the necessary assistance, over whom and where to exercise control. A rather short but business-like talk among the officers made it possible to outline the plan of work and immediate measures, and to distribute efforts of the battalion command.

One of the responsible moments of preparation for the offensive is the choice of the direction of the main blow. Here the commander makes an all-round estimate of the strength and position of the friendly troops, men and equipment of the reinforcement, the disposition, capabilities and character of the enemy actions and also the terrain, time of the year and day, and the weather. Questions concerning the choice of the direction of the main blow and concentration of the main effort are solved most fully during on-the-spot reconnaissance. As a rule, it begins with orientation. First of all, points of location of the group of officers, important ground features (inhabited localities, heights, large forests, roads) and the approximate distance to them are indicated. This is done so that the officers, while collating the map with the terrain, might achieve a single and correct understanding of their location and of all visible ground features (reference points), and size up where the enemy

was and what he was doing. In particular when preparing for the offensive there are indicated a precise layout of the enemy FEBA, location of his strong points and positions of fire weapons, particularly antitank ones inside them, open flanks and gaps, possible areas of location of reserves and probable directions of counterattacks, areas of planting mine fields, etc.

Subsequently the officers determine what objectives and when are to be destroyed by blows of the supporting aircraft, fire support helicopters, artillery fire from covered positions and direct fire, frontage of the offensive, direction of the main blow; combat missions to subunits (initial, next mission, direction of further advance), lines of deployment, passing over to the offensive and dismounting motorised infantry are assigned. Places of control points and directions of their displacements, etc. are also determined.

At the designated time Major Litvinov arrived in the area of on-the-spot reconnaissance. Here the regimental commander informed the officers on the new data on the "enemy," specified the concept of battle, battle formation, and distribution of reinforcing means, issued the combat order and organised cooperation. After receiving comprehensive instructions on the forthcoming battle Major Litvinov studied on the ground the "enemy" defence to the visible depth (strong points, obstacles, limiting points and gaps, positions of fire weapons, etc.) and specified his decision. After that he went to the place of the direction of his battalion's offensive, where his deputies, company (battery) commanders and commanders of platoons had already gathered. By this time they had sized up their missions, studied dispositions of manpower and fire weapons of the "enemy," determined the places of obstacles and obstructions, etc. The officers continued the work on organising battle which had been begun right after they received the warning order. The battalion CO, therefore, was able to pay greater attention to working out the decision, assigning missions to subunits, and organising cooperation and an all-round support of battle.

Thus the commanders of three command channels (regiment-battalion-company) with the arrival to the designated places for on-the-spot reconnaissance simultaneously set about the work of organising battle on the terrain. Approximately an hour later the platoon commanders started their work. All practical questions were worked out thoroughly. All recommendations of the manuals were applied creatively. An accurate and laconic combat order, exact instructions about the order of actions of the friendly troops and attached subunits by lines, directions and time depending

on the possible "enemy" countermeasures concentrated the work on the terrain and exerted a great educational influence on the officers of the battalion and company level. They adopted senior commanders' experience, learnt to organise an offensive battle qualitatively and in a short time. The commanders of the battalion, companies and batteries spent two hours out of three organising battle and working out practical questions directly on the terrain. Platoon, section (crew and team) commanders and driver-mechanics (during this exercise they participated in on-the-spot reconnaissance) spent nearly an hour. If one takes into consideration that a number of questions in all command links was solved when the officers moved to the areas of on-the-spot reconnaissance, the efficiency of using the time available was rather high.

Having solved all the problems Major Litvinov gave the combat order and organised cooperation. He coordinated the efforts of the troops in the interests of those subunits which were carrying out the main mission, achieved a unique interpretation of battle, combat missions and methods of their execution by all commanders and also defined the order of the mutual actions of own and neighbouring subunits.

The thorough and comprehensive preparation of the offensive gave good results later on. The battalion subunits began their advance from the initial line in good time and order, passed the marked lines at the set time, accurately prepared for battle, simultaneously attacked the "enemy" FEBA, skilfully cooperated and rapidly advanced in the depth. The battalion negotiated the river at a high pace, and quickly and firmly consolidated on the opposite bank. The senior commander who was present at the tactical exercises underlined the high field-training standard of subunits and the commanders' ability to organise battle in a limited period of time.

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MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE STRESSED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 20-22

[Article by Maj Gen O. Zinchenko: "Military Discipline"]

[Text]

The historic victories of the Soviet Armed Forces in defending the Motherland against its enemies were essentially due to the power of the socialist social and state system, the planned economy, Marxist-Leninist ideology and the advantages of the military organisation of socialism with its iron military discipline.

V. I. Lenin pointed out more than once the exceptional importance of military discipline in achieving victory in war. "If we give some thought," he stressed in his report to the 9th Party Congress in 1920, "to what, after all, was the underlying reason for this historical miracle, why a weak, exhausted and backward country was able to defeat the most powerful countries in the world, we shall find that it was centralisation, discipline and unparalleled self-sacrifice."

The Basis of Success

Military discipline is justly considered a major component of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

History abounds in facts confirming the decisive role of discipline for routing the enemy in battle. It is not fortuitous that the very apt saying "discipline is the mother of victory" was current among front-line soldiers during the Great Patriotic War (1941-45).

In September 1942, during the famous Battle of Stalingrad, the Pravda newspaper carried lead article entitled "Thirty Three Heroes," devoted to the legendary feat of arms performed by the Soviet Motherland's true sons on the banks of the Volga. The 33 fighting men, including 15 reconnaissance men, 13 submachine gunners and 5 communication men, were ordered to hold a hill firmly and pre-

vent the enemy from breaking through to the city. When the sun was setting, one of the observers reported that 70 enemy tanks and a battalion-strong force of motorised infantry were heading for the height.

The fighting men exchanged glances silently, as if asking each other: "Will we hold out?" The tense silence was broken by the commander's voice: "Friends!" he said. "The situation is: it's either the enemy or us. I think it will be us. He will never get the Volga. So let's fight till the last breath. And if we die, we'll die with glory and valour." A fierce battle raged for several hours. All the nazi attacks were repulsed. Twenty seven enemy tanks and over 150 soldiers were destroyed. The surviving heroes explained their success in that hard-fought battle in the following way: "We won because discipline reigned in our ranks and because we carried out the order strictly."

In peacetime, too, firm military discipline is the bedrock of high results in service. Here is an example. Proceeding from the results of the last academic year, the regiment where officer K. Bondarenko serves was among the best units in the Order of the Red Banner North-Caucasian Military District. The high level of military discipline displayed by the servicemen of this unit was a major factor contributing to their success. The servicemen adhere strictly to the daily routine and to the requirements of the regulations, manuals and instructions.

At the present time military discipline is of yet greater importance, which is due primarily to the nature of modern warfare. Every serviceman must exhibit extreme staunchness and endurance, high efficiency and utmost moral and physical strength, for real combat actions will be highly manoeuvrable and fluid. It is evident that in these conditions only rigorous military discipline can enable the troops to retain moral and psychological stability, to display activeness and initiative, and to achieve victory.

The heightened role of military discipline is also due to the revolution in the military field, firstly in the technical means of armed struggle. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, Minister of Defence of the USSR, said in his report at the 6th All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organisations: "In the age of nuclear weapons, of the large scope, dynamism and complexity of combat actions, and of the immense significance of the moral factor, even the slightest deviation from the requirements of military discipline is liable to cause the gravest consequences. That is why even individual manifestation of complacency and lack of discipline are absolutely intolerable."

Soviet military discipline rests on servicemen's high political consciousness, a deep understanding of their patriotic duty and internationalist tasks facing the Soviet people, and on their selfless devotion to the ideals of communism. That is why army and navy servicemen's discipline is developed primarily by instilling in them the communist world outlook, high political, moral and combat qualities, and conscious obedience. This work is carried out daily by commanders, political workers, Party and Komsomol organisations, the stress being laid on studying servicemen's individual qualities, maintaining prescribed relationships between them and preventing likely breaches of discipline.

The conscious character of Soviet military discipline makes it differ drastically from discipline in the armies of imperialist states, where it rests on sheer coercion, fear of punishment and fines.

Let us take the US Armed Forces, for instance. The ruling circles use them extensively in numerous unjust wars and other aggressive actions. It is quite understandable then that to discharge the shameful function of a gendarme and suppressor of national-liberation movements, soldiers must undergo special training.

Since 1973 the United States has built its armed forces wholly on a commercial basis. According to bourgeois military ideologists, such a mercenary army fully corresponds to the goals pursued by the imperialist foreign and antipopular home policy. Out of contact with the working people for a long time and subjected to thorough ideological indoctrination in the spirit of bourgeois propaganda, professional soldiers and sailors are actually mercenaries of capital in its struggle against freedom and social progress. They exhibit equal zeal both in armed reprisals of the working people and national minorities in their own country and in numerous overseas adventures and aggressive wars.

Underlying the disciplinary practice in the US Armed Forces is the principle of the so-called "instinctive obedience," meaning a complete absence of the conscious factor in human behaviour, which is achieved by arduous drilling, stifling any manifestation of dissent and instilling fear of punishment.

The Soviet soldier's discipline is the realisation of the necessity for an iron order in the army. Therefore, Soviet military discipline does not suppress the serviceman's personality; on the contrary, it develops and enriches it, and consciously directs it toward the fulfilment of the goals set.

The essence of military discipline is obedience and efficiency, i.e., implicit, prompt and exact execution of the commander's orders and instructions. Every Soviet serviceman is perfectly aware that the commander is a representative of the state in the army and navy, and a true son of the people. In wartime the commander is the organiser and controller of battle. The state entrusts him with the lives of tens, hundreds and thousands of people. All his orders and instructions are geared to defeating the enemy. In peacetime the commander is the organiser of the personnel's instruction and education; he teaches military matters to his subordinates and sees to it that the latter are competent and courageous defenders of the Motherland.

The commander's exactingness towards his subordinates, strict monitoring of the fulfilment of orders and instructions are necessarily combined with respect for the serviceman's personal dignity and constant concern for him. It is noteworthy that in the Soviet Armed Forces the main method in the commander's work to inculcate discipline is that of persuasion.

Fostered by Army Life

Servicemen's discipline is developed by the very tenor of army and navy life. The strict daily routine determining every minute of service in a military unit from reveille to taps, and the fulfilment of combat training missions, particularly in complicated conditions of tactical exercises, contribute to develop efficiency, organisation and implicit obedience to superiors.

Strengthening military discipline is a major task to be solved by political workers, Party and Komsomol organisations. Using different forms and methods of Party-political work, they develop servicemen's vigilance and proficiency, and enhance the prestige of one-man commanders.

Military collectives play an important role in instilling military discipline. A healthy moral atmosphere, a spirit of military comradeship and mutual respect urge every serviceman to discharge his duties in an exemplary manner, so as not to let his comrades down and to win authority with them. All the men try to keep their comrades from unworthy behaviour and openly condemn them should they violate military discipline and regulations.

It should be noted that servicemen themselves strive to develop discipline and self-control, i.e., the ability to control their actions, to see their mis-

takes and correct them in good time. This quality is vital for strengthening discipline in subunits.

Thus, Soviet servicemen's discipline implies a deep understanding of their personal responsibility for the defence of the Socialist Motherland and of peace on earth.

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ARMED FORCES

CARE OF T-72 ARMAMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 15-16

[Article by Engr-Col N. Shevchenko: "Care of the T-72 Tank Armament"]

[Text]

2. DURING AND AFTER FIRING

At the exercises with combat firing the tank company under Senior Lieutenant R. Khusainov turned in an excellent performance. Of no small importance in achieving high results during gunnery was trouble-free operation of the tank armament which was the result not only of the proper preparation of the materiel before the exercises but also of the high training standards of the personnel and strict observation of armament operating rules.

The crews constantly saw to it that gun barrel bores were free from foreign objects, as that could cause the barrel to bulge or even break during firing. Soil can get into the gun barrel when the tank is overcoming different obstacles such as trenches, craters, ledges on descents and ascents, etc., especially during barrel recoil and recuperation. At that time the barrel should be hydraulically locked-up or kept on the loading line, i.e. it must be rigidly bound to the turret. Coordinated actions and constant interchange of information between all crew members are of great importance at that time. The driver keeps an eye on the terrain and warns the tank commander and gunner of all obstacles to be negotiated and of flat sections of terrain most suitable for firing.

During gunnery the tank commander and the gunner monitored the condition and operation of

* For the beginning see "SMR", Issue No 2, 1983

armament mechanisms and instruments. The condition of the counterrecoil mechanism was checked against the length of the gun barrel recoil.

The crews strictly observed safety measures and the rules for operating tank mechanisms and devices. During firing the air filter units were switched on to ensure reliable ventilation of the fighting compartment and eliminate the danger of crew members being poisoned with powder gases. To maintain positive pressure inside the tank, with the blower on, the crews took care that air discharge valves, the water drain hole located on the engine compartment bulkhead and the ventilation port in the driver's compartment were closed.

The breechblock wedge was opened manually only after the stabilizer locking system was disconnected.

It is a known fact that while loading and unloading the cells and loading the weapons it is prohibited to turn off circuit breakers and the battery switch, and to alter the position of the ammunition selector on the automatic loader control unit. Manual loading of the gun is also disallowed if the switch ABT. — PY4H. PA3FP. (AUT.-MANUAL UNLOAD.) on the loading control unit is in the AUT. position. Therefore the crew members attentively watched the control unit.

After the firing was finished, an all-clear signal was given to collect unused ammunition. At this time servicemen also lubricated the bores of gun and machine-gun barrels and the inner cavities of the AD twin machine-gun receiver. This lubrication not only prevents corrosion but also softens carbon deposits, thus facilitating their removal.

After-firing servicing was performed at the end of the day, in keeping with the exercise plan. Daily maintenance operations were carried out on all tanks, guns and machine guns were cleaned and lubricated, and faults revealed during firing were eliminated. As during the preparatory stage, this work was done with the participation of the battalion maintenance section with their equipment and regiment maintenance specialists.

Copper particles left in barrel bores by driving bands were removed with a solution consisting of 100 g of ammonium carbonate and 5-10 g of potassium bichromate per litre of water. This solution is also conducive to carbon softening. To prevent the solution from fouling electric wires, plug connectors and instruments, a tray with a drainage pipe from the SPTA set was inserted into the barrel chamber. The parts and assemblies of the bore evacuator were cleaned and greased.

Before cleaning, field stripping of the breechblock was performed and severely dirty parts were washed in diesel fuel.

Having checked the quality of cleaning, the platoon leaders allowed the barrel bore to be wiped dry and the breechblock mechanism parts to be lubricated by a cleaning cloth soaked with a special oil.

As a rule, the cradle, elevating mechanism, gun guard and firing mechanisms are wiped with a dry cleaning cloth, and the teeth of the cradle arc and elevating pinion, with a cleaning cloth wound on sharp edges of wooden sticks. The crews observed these rules. At the same time they cleaned extremely dirty assemblies with a cleaning cloth soaked in kerosene or diesel fuel, seeing to it that liquids did not get inside the mechanisms. Non-painted surfaces were wiped dry and then covered with a thin layer of lubricant.

On some tanks the internal parts of the cradle and details of the elevating mechanism had to be subjected to forced-feed lubrication through special lubricating holes and nipples using appliances from the gun SPTA set.

A few words about the gun unbalance moment. It appears when the mass of the barrel front part decreases due to the fact that shells carry out metal from the bore. Therefore, the unbalance moment must be checked after every fifty shots. If the moment exceeded the established rates, the tankmen mounted wearing rings on the frontal part of the receiver jacket or removed the load from the guard base.

Platoon leaders also monitored the cleaning and lubrication of tank machine guns and elimination of faults detected during firing.

The exercises ended with a report by Senior Lieutenant R. Khusainov to the battalion CO to the effect that his subunit had completed the maintenance of the materiel. It was done with high quality.

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ARMED FORCES

MILITARY RANKS, INSIGNIAS

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 48-49

[Article by Col. V. Sidorov: "Military Ranks and Insignias"]

[Text]

The appearance of military ranks is connected with the emergence and development of standing armies and dates back to the 15th-16th centuries. Military ranks in the Russian Army were introduced for the first time in the middle of the 16th century.

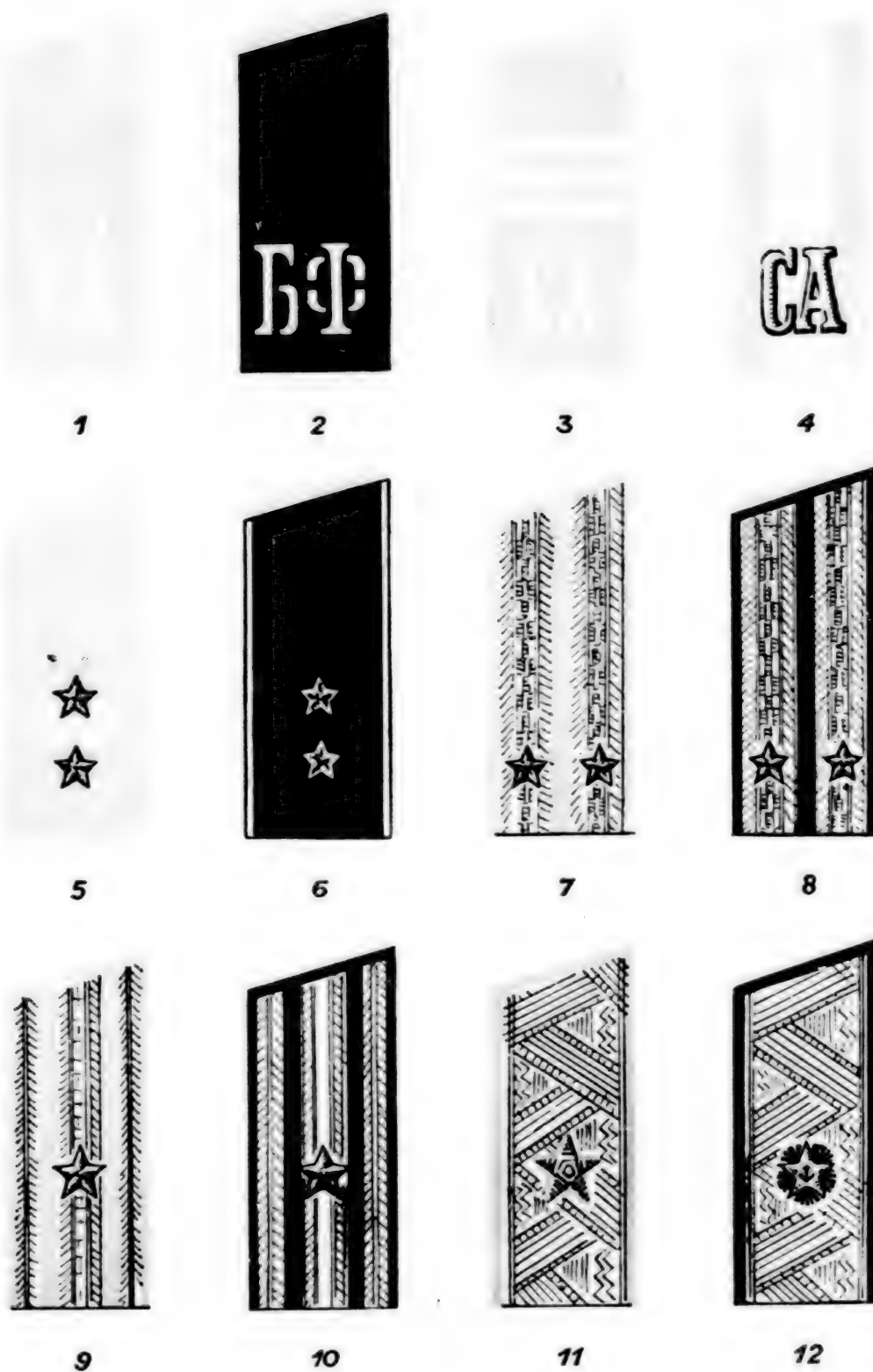
The Great October Socialist Revolution (1917), having crushed the bourgeois-landlord state system in Russia, liquidated private ownership, exploitation of man by man, estate privileges, ranks and titles. A single, common name — citizens of the Russian Republic — was instituted for the population of the country.

Forming its own Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, the young Soviet Republic discarded the military ranks existing during tsarism. Most of the generals and officers of the old army were representatives of the ruling classes, and their ranks underscored the privileged position of the nobility, landlords and bourgeoisie in relation to soldiers.

The commanders of the Red Army and Navy were differentiated by the posts they occupied. For the first time military ranks were instituted in the Soviet Armed Forces in September 1935 by a government decision. The decision read in part that military ranks would express a military speciality of commanders and chiefs, their length of service and merits.

The terms of service in each grade and the order of promotion were defined.

As a result of the development of the USSR Armed Forces and social transformations in the country, the system of military ranks continued to improve. Thus, in May 1940 the ranks of general and admiral were introduced for higher military personnel while in November of the same year military ranks for rank and file and noncommissioned officers were instituted.



Shoulder-straps of Soviet Army and Navy servicemen.
 1. Private; 2. Seaman; 3. Sergeant; 4. Starshina; 5. Praporshchik; 6. Mitchen; 7. Lieutenant (Army); 8. Lieutenant (Navy); 9. Major; 10. Captain 3rd Rank; 11. Major-General; 12. Rear-Admiral

Up to 1972 the junior command personnel consisted of servicemen of active and extended service: sergeants and starshinas. However, as combat equipment became increasingly complicated and the general education, technical and cultural level of the youth called up for service grew markedly, their functional duties also became more complex. It became necessary to appoint to posts earlier occupied by sergeants and starshinas commanders possessing firm methodical skills, well versed in modern combat equipment and prepared to devote themselves to long terms of military service. Therefore in 1972 an institution of praporshchiks and mitchmans was introduced. Special schools have been organised for their primary training and subsequent skill upgrading.

Today the following military ranks exist in the Soviet Army and Navy: private (seaman), yefreitor (senior seaman), junior sergeant (starshina 2nd class), sergeant (starshina 1st class), senior sergeant (chief starshina), starshina (chief petty officer), praporshchik (mitchman), senior praporshchik (senior mitchman); junior lieutenant, lieutenant, senior lieutenant, captain (lieutenant commander), major (captain 3rd rank), lieutenant-colonel (captain 2nd rank), colonel (captain 1st rank); major-general* (rear-admiral), lieutenant-general (vice-admiral), colonel-general (admiral), general of the army, marshal of a fighting arm and special troops (admiral of the fleet), chief marshal of a fighting arm and special troops, Marshal of the Soviet Union (Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union), Generalissimo of the Soviet Union.

All servicemen have the corresponding insignia of rank. They are: shoulder straps and collar tabs, breast and sleeve plates, insignia on head-dress, shoulder straps and collar tabs (cockades, stripes, emblems and others), pipings and stripes. They indicate personal military ranks of servicemen, their affiliation to a fighting service, arm or service. A five-pointed star with hammer and sickle is an obligatory attribute of insignia of rank.

The servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces independently of their rank and service status enjoy equal political rights and liberties, guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, have equal possibilities for promotion in the line of service and actively participate in the social life of the country.

* Military ranks of marshals and generals of the fighting arm and special troops are supplemented with the name of a corresponding arm (special troops). For example: major-general of the artillery, chief marshal of the signal troops, etc.

ARMED FORCES

ROLE, ACTIVITIES OF MILITARY PROCURATOR DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Justice P. Anopko, military procurator of Red Banner North Caucasus Military District: "The Commander and the Law: A Procurator's Warning"]

[Text] In my years of work in procurator's entities I have had repeated occasion to encounter infractions of the law committed out of thoughtlessness, as they say. People realize the real significance of their actions too late, sometimes only in the dock. The thought automatically occurred to me: Isn't it possible to help such people in time and open their eyes to a fatal step? Obviously many people have pondered this and so a new form of preventing law infractions appeared in Soviet legislation--a procurator's warning addressed to a specific person about the inadmissibility of violating the law.

The very first test indicates the possibility of making effective use of this measure in the interests of further strengthening of discipline and law and order in troop units. Recently, for example, soldiers who worthily performed their duty to the Motherland were sent off to the reserve with honors in one submit. Pvt A. Neretin was among them, although service for this soldier began with a major mistake: He violated discipline while on guard. It is noteworthy that neither the soldier himself nor any of his superiors were inclined at that time to attach special significance to what happened, as the infraction did not entail any serious consequences. It is easy to imagine how such indulgence might affect the attitude both of Pvt Neretin and of other young soldiers toward performance of guard duty in the future. It was then that the garrison military procurator's warning came. He officially warned about the inadmissibility of the slightest deviations from established rules in performing a combat mission.

Of course both this document, given to the soldier under his signature, and the discussion of the military procurator which accompanied it, produced a great impression on the young lad. Also of importance, however, is the fact that proper public opinion formed about what happened. The commander announced the procurator's warning at a personnel formation and it was discussed at a general meeting of the servicemen as well as at NCO and officer conferences. Organizational steps also were taken which precluded an infraction of the rules of performing guard duty. As a result not only Pvt Neretin but also many of his colleagues took a new and more serious look at those duties of theirs which up to then had seemed to them not to be very important.

warnings given by military procurators in a number of other cases also proved effective. For example, when a shortage of property was discovered in the depot of Unit "X." WO [praporshchik] V. Klochkov, who admitted outsiders to the depot and even could issue property without the necessary documents therefor, proved to be the guilty party. The evaluation of such negligence from the standpoint of law, combined moreover with the warrant officer being held liable for disciplinary and material responsibility of course had a sobering effect on the person.

How people's attitudes change toward the performance of their assigned duties when the question is put pointblank, as they say, can be judged if only from the following example. Once Officer V. Anokhin was assigned to conduct a comprehensive inspection of the financial and administrative activities of one of the units. He regarded the job in a slipshod manner, frankly speaking. Familiarization with the inspection material showed that it had been performed in an extremely superficial manner and the officer himself had not even tried to delve into the state of affairs, having transferred responsibility for this entirely to subordinates.

The fact is, however, that it is only a single step from such an unconcerned attitude toward one's duties to criminal negligence. This is what the military procurator pointed out to the officer and it was as if a different person entirely was before us: composed, knowledgeable and demanding. The repeat inspection he organized revealed all the many deficiencies in accounting for and expending funds and state property in that same unit. The reasons and specific persons guilty of this were established and all measures were taken for full reimbursement for the material damage caused to the state.

It cannot be said, however, that the state of affairs and the conduct of individual comrades changes in a similar manner after every alarm sounded by the military procurator. At one time cases of infraction of military discipline became more frequent in the military construction detachment commanded by Lt Col P. Martynov. An inspection showed that the fault for this rested largely with the detachment commander, who had reduced exactingness toward subordinates and at times even tried to conceal unseemly facts. The military procurator considered it necessary to warn the officer against new infractions of specific provisions of laws and regulations.

Alas, Lt Col Martynov took a frankly indifferent attitude toward this serious document presented in the name of the state. I am sure that contributing to this was the fact that UNR [work supervisor's office] chief Lt Col B. Serdyukov practically showed no reaction at all to the warning toward his subordinate. The political entity and party organization in fact also took an apathetic attitude toward the officer's fate. The detachment commander continued to hear exceptionally positive responses in connection with the military construction personnel's production successes both from his superiors and from the political officers. The negative facts were hushed up. And so the person formed a false opinion that he could do things in the old way.

But infractions of the law never go by without appropriate consequences. In the end Lt Col Martynov was removed from his position and given a lower

assignment. Lt Col Serdyukov also suffered a serious punishment and he was released to the reserve. Both officers, though, were good specialists and could have done much good in their positions.

Just what conclusions suggest themselves? Above all, that the procurator's warning has greatest effect if the attention not only of the person being warned, but also of his superiors and colleagues is drawn to it. It must be taken as a signal about something seriously wrong and as cause for an exacting evaluation of the state of affairs. It is also useful for the negative experience which warnings bear to be studied and analyzed in staffs and political entities.

And of course there should be a continuation of active propaganda of Soviet laws and military regulations and the development in servicemen of a deep respect for their demands. Where this has been achieved there is no need for the procurator's warning.

6904

CSO: 1801/278

ARMED FORCES

RULES AND REGULATIONS DEFINED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "Legal Information"]

[Text] Higher Military Educational Institutions

The legal standing of higher military educational institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense has been defined taking account of present-day requirements imposed upon training for officer cadres with higher military and higher specialized military education. These include military academies, military institutes, higher military schools and the military faculties of civilian higher educational institutions. Cadres receive instruction in these educational institutions both in residence (during the day) and by correspondence.

The basic tasks and structure of institutions of higher military education are defined along with procedures for organizing instructional, methodological, educational and scientific activities as well as training and advanced work for supervisors, professors and instructors. The rights and obligations of both staff and students are defined in detail. The responsibilities of commanders and senior officers whose subordinates are either in residence at or correspondence students of higher military educational institutions are in particular spelled out. These officials must, for example, release correspondence students from annual scheduled command training, allow them three free days a month and three evenings each week for independent study of instructional materials, appoint advisors for them, upon notification by the VUZ involved send their student subordinates to sessions of instruction and monitor their progress in their studies. Commanders and senior officers have the right to request of the commandant of an educational institution that a subordinate's correspondence course instruction be terminated if he proves unable to combine work with study or commits gross breaches of military discipline.

Registration of Collective Agreements

The procedure for registering collective agreements concluded in enterprises, organizations and scientific research institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense in agreement with the AUCCTU and the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Questions.

Collective agreements concluded by an administration and a trade union are registered with reference to jurisdictional subordination of the enterprise, organization or institution involved by the appropriate main and central administrations of the USSR

Ministry of Defense, supply services of military districts and fleets and construction organizations as well as by the corresponding trade union organs. Registration will be accomplished within 10 days after receipt of an agreement and completed no later than March of the year the agreement goes into effect. During the registration process an agreement will be studied to insure that its provisions correspond with existing labor legislation. In monitoring compliance with established procedures for registering collective agreements, officials and trade union organs are called upon to insure roles of increasing importance for these agreements in accomplishing tasks before labor collectives.

Improving Instructor Qualifications

A procedure has been defined for improving the qualifications of teaching employees of the Soviet Armed Forces in institutes, on advanced training faculties and on probation. Advanced training for these individuals will be based upon special plans. Instructors will be sent to advanced training institutes once every 5 years and to departments of higher educational institutions once every 5-7 years.

Liability for Violation of Traffic Regulations

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted a ukase on administrative liability for violation of traffic regulations. Such liability in the form of a warning, fine or suspension of transport vehicle driving privileges for a certain period of time will be incurred if the particular violations do not involve criminal liability. Fines will not be imposed upon members of the armed forces. In such cases commanders and superior officers of those guilty of violations will be guided by the Disciplinary Regulations.

With the objective of terminating an act in violation of traffic regulations, preparing a report and insuring timely investigation of the incident, police may detain a violator for up to three hours. Drivers of transport vehicles, pedestrians and individuals responsible for the working condition and operation of a vehicle as well as for the condition of roads and roadway installations may be held administratively liable.

Liability has been increased for certain gross violations of traffic regulations. Persons guilty of driving while intoxicated, for example, may be fined from 30 to 100 rubles or have driving privileges suspended for up to one year.

The ukase goes into effect on September 1 this year.

8963

OSD: 1861/259

ARMED FORCES

LAXITY IN PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen Avn Ye. Aleksandrov, chief of the Directorate of Personnel, PVO: "Conclusions in Efficiency Reports"]

[Text] The efficiency reports period was completed a few months ago. This is a particularly significant and vital time in the career path of every officer. Indeed, the military performance of an officer is summarized; evaluations are made of his moral, political, and business qualities, and his professional preparedness; and the prospects of his future service are determined. Who among the officers is indifferent to the facts of how his performance is evaluated, what are the opinions of his commanders and his superiors on his capabilities and his creative potential.

During the efficiency reports period, the capacity of an officer to accept the evaluation of his service performance maturely and in a party way, to come to correct conclusions, and to achieve further improvement in his work style and to overcome his shortcomings is proven once again. At the same time, the objectivity and the principles of those who are given the right to evaluate subordinates are subjected to evaluation.

Each line, every word is important and carries great semantic weight during the evaluations. Of particular significance, of course, is the conclusion. It is the essence of the efficiency report. Through the conclusion enormous work is done, not only in terms of volume but also in terms of the participation of people. The conclusion is not only the reflection of that which has been done and that which has been achieved by an officer in the past, it also has meaning for the future by stipulating the prospective assignments of the officer.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the importance of the further improvement of personnel management. The commanders, political workers, and officers within the personnel departments of the air defense forces are directing their energies to fulfill this requirement of the party. They are thoroughly analyzing the numerical strength of various officer echelons, and are predicting the requirements for officers based on categories and specialties for several years into the future.

It is imperative that each officer fully demonstrates his knowledge and creative potential and makes a maximum contribution to the activities within his assigned

post. The last time that an efficiency report was prepared on the unit deputy commander Engr Lt Col Yu. Shustikov it was noted that he is motivated toward doing theoretical research and instruction. Naturally, the question of where might this officer be used to best effect arose during the formulation of a conclusion. It was decided to recommend him for a training assignment. The conclusion contained in his efficiency report was implemented. Now the officer Shustikov is performing successfully in an assignment as an instructor at the Higher SAM Command School of the PVO at Gorkiy.

Often a commander when preparing an efficiency report on an officer who merits advancement acknowledges that the officer should be reassigned to a different subunit of unit. Of course, it is unfortunate to lose a capable and conscientious officer, but such a step is in the interests of the service and the officer himself. For example, it was not an easy matter for Major A. Pronin to give up such an outstanding specialist as the officer N. Isayev, but he understood that Isayev had the potential to be an excellent commander. He therefore noted this in Isayev's efficiency report three years ago. His conclusion was implemented. Lt Isayev became the commander of a battery and demonstrated that he is a skillful organizer and instructor. Once again he has been rated with a recommendation to assume higher responsibility.

Nevertheless, other conclusions are also encountered. Some commanders and chiefs are nonobjective when they describe their subordinates. They make evaluations and draw conclusions on the basis of local interests. For example, striving to keep outstanding, promising officers within their units or subunits they clearly downplay their successes and potential and overemphasize their shortcomings. On the other hand, for those officers that they would like to have reassigned, they write positive efficiency reports and recommend them for advancement.

Capt A. Filin in recent years lowered his interest in the service and began to drink to excess. Because of his laxity in performance and his lack of self-discipline, he received several reprimands and the communists in his subunit twice called on him to account for his behavior. Notwithstanding all this, Filin's immediate superior, the officer Yu. Gurov, who wrote his efficiency report, came to this conclusion: "he merits advancement." This choice was made in order to get rid, in the easiest way possible, of a subordinate who showed no signs of brilliance in his performance.

Management of officer personnel is an exceptionally complicated and responsible matter. It is imperative that commanders and political workers demonstrate maximum exactingness and, at the same time, attention and tactfulness toward an officer, noting his good points while being able to overlook the personal and petty things to observe the primary path in the development and moulding of his personality.

It is well known that not every good commander of a division, battalion, or a squadron is capable of becoming a good regimental or unit (soyedineniye) commander. Individuals in these posts are required to have qualities which are not always possible to develop even through careful cultivation of an officer by his superiors. It has happened that an outstanding division commander who becomes a good deputy commander of a regiment suddenly is lost in the role of a regimental commander

being unable to cope in this difficult and complicated assignment. And is this really so unexpected? It cannot be overlooked that the finding of an incompetent regimental commander may mean the loss of an exceptional instructor, scientist, or administrator. Someone sometime identified these other qualities, while moving the officer along the command path.

It must be said that promotion along an uninterrupted upward spiral without taking into account other more obvious potentialities and inclinations is not such a rare cost in personnel management. Some of the officers themselves, particularly the younger ones, only recognize career paths as commanders, at times not admitting that they have obviously demonstrated capacities for other vocations. Other officers painfully accept offers to transfer to a different service sector even though everyone agrees that they are best suited for duty in their present sector.

Occasionally there is this kind of conclusion in an efficiency report: "The individual is not qualified for his present assignment." These are hard, bitter words, particularly for those to whom they are addressed, but the interests of duty and service are paramount. As a form of punishment, the reduction in authority that inevitably follows from such a conclusion can serve as a fine educational measure. An officer transferred a step lower on the service ladder is not lost to the army. After he accepts his mistakes and corrects them he is in a position to offer worthwhile service and reascend the promotional ladder. The attention and assistance of senior officers are very effective in such situations.

Unfortunately, other factors come into play when the superior commander doesn't care to spend the time or effort with a subordinate to help him to overcome his shortcomings. Instead, all of his efforts are directed toward getting rid of him. I recall such an incident that happened during the efficiency report period. An efficiency report on the commander of an aviation unit was delivered to our personnel control office. The conclusion in the report put us on alert immediately. "The officer is not up to his assignment." We had known that particular officer. He had commanded a regiment for three years. To tell the truth not without some problems. But he was a hard worker and he managed to handle his responsibilities. In his efficiency report there was none of this information, only the negative conclusion. Later, when more detailed analysis was done it became clear that the performance data in the efficiency report was not objective.

The true story of this efficiency report was as follows. The regimental commander had failed to carry out an order of a superior commander in a timely way. The order was concerned with the organization of garrison duty. This, of course, put the commander in a bad light. The unit commander was naturally disturbed with the insubordination of the regimental commander. It just so happened that at that time the unit commander was obliged to write an efficiency report on the regimental commander. Influenced by what had happened and giving his emotions free reign, the unit commander was unable to maintain his objectivity in his evaluation of the subordinate and characterized the regimental commander in a negative light. He concluded that the regimental commander should be removed from his post. Of course, the unit commander's senior officer went along with the conclusion.

There is hardly any more satisfaction to be gained in observing those commanders who show liberalism in their evaluation of subordinates; being inclined to forgive

them for serious shortcomings in their duty and service. Recently, personnel in our office became aware of the following incident. The officer V. Krasnolobodtsev over the ten years since graduating from the military academy had committed many serious mistakes on duty and in his personal behavior. Many steps were taken to remedy this without any positive results. Krasnolobodtsev himself failed to come to his senses even after he was dismissed from the party and reduced in rank. Nevertheless, his superior in his efficiency report made the following conclusion: "This officer satisfactorily performs his duties." Why is there such tenderheartedness? This is harmful to the education of personnel.

The question of timeliness in acting on efficiency report conclusions also demands special attention. It has happened that after the writing of a conclusion that states that it is worthwhile to transfer an officer to a more demanding assignment a year passes, then a second one, and the time for the next efficiency report approaches and the officer is still in his former assignment. As time passes, an officer, as they say, often peaks, lowers his sights, and loses his supply of energy.

Something similar occurred to Lt Col N. Glazkov, a deputy commander of a unit. In due course, it was recommended in his efficiency report that he be assigned as a regimental commander. He was put on the list of candidates for the advancement. His advancement to the new post, however, didn't take place. At first, his unit was subjected to a hectic period, and under such conditions the officer, in the words of his superiors, became indispensable. When things normalized afterwards, other excuses were found. Action on the recommendation in the efficiency report was again postponed temporarily. No one clearly explained the reason for the delay to the officer. Meanwhile, time passed -- weeks, months, years.

The next efficiency report period arrived. Everything was repeated as with the first time. The efficiency report conclusion repeated the validity of the promotion, but the promotion failed to occur. Finally, a post became vacant in one of the garrisons; however, Lt Col Glazkov's superiors decided not to give up their promising officer. They rationalized that there would be a possibility of an opening within the unit. Again weeks, months, and years passed by until the matter of the advancement of the officer to the post of regimental commander was forced to be removed from the schedule. The age factor came into play, which as is well known plays an exceptionally important role for pilots.

Of course, it doesn't necessarily follow from all of this that an officer recommended for promotion in an efficiency report should immediately be assigned to an appropriate post. Everything is a factor of conditions, the presence of a vacancy and the common interests of others. But, if a valid possibility opens up then the recommendation should be implemented. Efficiency report conclusions should be looked on not just as formal entries in a record, but as guides to action requiring fulfillment in between efficiency report periods.

Another side of the question should be addressed. Many officers who skillfully and willingly carry out their responsibilities are nevertheless not recommended for advancement. Does this mean that all career paths are closed to them? No it doesn't. As has happened regularly in the past, those among them who improve their skills in handling armament and equipment, attain stable successes in

teaching and indoctrinating subordinates, and develop the required qualities can be advanced to a higher assignment without having an appropriate entry in their efficiency reports. The principal point is that the officer must actively overcome shortcomings that have been brought to his attention and steadfastly develop the skills of a manager and instructor.

Experience shows that precise and error-free efficiency report conclusions and recommendations and their skillful implementation are to a large extent factors of the correctness of the distribution of military personnel, the efficiency of their performance, and, in the final analysis, the level of combat readiness of subunits and units and the state of military discipline and internal order among the forces.

7194

CSO: 1801/235

ARMED FORCES

ROLE OF MILITARY POLITICAL WORKER DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen V. Danilov, chief of political department of Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin: "Profession--Political Worker: A High Calling"]

[Text] The profession of political worker originated together with our Army in a tumult of the fierce battles of the Civil War. From the first days of its origin it became a living embodiment of party principle in military organizational development and in armed defense of the socialist homeland. Military commissars were the example and model of performing revolutionary duty under the most difficult circumstances.

We know how great and many-sided was Lenin's concern for the selection, indoctrination and military training of cadres of Army political workers. He saw in them reliable and trusty conductors of the ideas of communism in the soldier masses; steadfast party fighters capable of "enlightening, unifying and disciplining Soviet troops." This high purpose of the Army and Navy political worker always determined and now determines the deepest essence of their professional and combat qualities and of their moral make-up. In close unity with commanders and together with the party organizations, political workers rallied Soviet Armed Forces personnel about the party and inspired them by word and personal example for selfless service to the Motherland and the people. The generalized and vivid image of the political worker shown by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the book "Malaya Zemlya" [The Novorossiysk Base of Operations] embodied all the best traits of the modest and courageous people of this profession who fought the enemy heroically at Great Patriotic War fronts.

For 60 years now the Orders of Lenin and October Revolution, Red Banner Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin has been training cadres of Army and Navy political workers. During this time thousands on thousands of highly skilled specialists have emerged from its walls whose knowledge, experience and tireless energy played no small part in strengthening the Armed Forces' combat might and indoctrinating the personnel. Combat exploits and the military work of many of them were recognized by governmental awards. Some 150 alumni of the Academy have been awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The experience of ideological-theoretical, military-technical and professional student training grew all these years in the Academy, its methods and organizational forms have improved and the pedagogic proficiency of the faculties has grown. Much of the experience accumulated now has become our invaluable property and has become a firm part of training-indoctrination and party work practices. But a persistent search for ways to improve the effectiveness of the process of developing the political officer's personality and his professional and moral qualities continues.

Today the general directions for this search are precisely defined in documents of the 25th party congress and in the CPSU CC Decree "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work." The pressing tasks indicated in this decree for improving all propaganda and political indoctrination work--ensuring its high scientific level, efficiency and concreteness and developing an offensive character--advanced new demands on the level and quality of training for cadres of political workers, and within our Academy's walls in particular.

The ideological-theoretical horizons of an Academy student now are determined by a broad set of basic knowledge in the field of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, scientific communism, CPSU history, political economy and other social sciences. The Academy command element, political department and party organization have done much to elevate the role of the chairs as the main element in a specialist's comprehensive training. The leadership and party organizations of the chairs in turn are persistently improving the scientific level and methods arsenal of training work. For example, methodological seminars on current problems of party-historical science are playing an ever more important role in expanding the instructors' ideological-theoretical horizons in the chair of CPSU history headed by Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Maj Gen N. Pankratov. One of the recent party meetings was devoted especially to an analysis of the specific nature of students' professional training during the training and indoctrination process.

One of the pressing and at the same time complicated problems in improving the effectiveness of training work is to help the student combine theoretical knowledge obtained in various disciplines into an integral system and make it a reliable tool of scientific thought in solving practical problems. This is facilitated by scientific and methods conferences, interchair conferences and seminars for young instructors, which have become a daily practice in recent years.

Giving students special courses developed through the collective efforts of several chairs has become a relatively new phenomenon in academic practice. Such a special course was given on current issues of development of social sciences in light of resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress. A similar special course now is being prepared on problems and methods of ideological struggle in the modern world. A special course entitled "Public Speaking Proficiency" is generating great interest in the students.

Scientific research work intended along with an elaboration of basic theoretical problems to enrich the academic process with new content is being directed

more and more at a further improvement in the students' professional training. In the current year alone Academy scientists have prepared and published over 60 works, many of which are being used widely in training and indoctrinating students. Our prominent scientists and honored workers of science of the USSR, doctors of sciences, professors major generals A. Barabanshchikov, A. Iurov, A. Milovidov, M. Monin and V. Samoylenko are working productively in this regard.

It is noteworthy that every year the research work by the faculty is being combined more and more closely with the work of the Military-Science Society of Academy students. The 170 medals, diplomas and certificates received in contests of scientific projects by students is still further convincing proof of the maturity of their theoretical thinking.

An inalienable element of the political officer's professional education is his military-technical and operational-tactical training. The students' study of modern means and techniques of armed warfare, the troops' organizational structure and personnel combat training methods is accomplished at the Academy by highly skilled instructors with consideration of latest troop experience and in a well-organized training facility.

In addition to theoretical knowledge the students receive firm practical skills in control of combat equipment and weapons and in accomplishing urgent operational-tactical missions. Here, too, the influence of the comprehensive approach has just as beneficial an effect: More and more command and staff exercises and other problems held with students are being arranged through the joint efforts of the chairs of operational-tactical training, party-political work, and military pedagogics and psychology. Useful experience in such creative cooperation has been gained by the chairs headed by major general M. Belov and F. Stepanov.

Detailed theoretical knowledge can be used effectively only if they have an integral link with the country's life and with experience of practical troop activities. Unified political days have become an important channel for comprehensively briefing the Academy collective on these matters. Instructors and students regularly meet with responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ministry of Defense and Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, with prominent figures of science, literature and the arts, with people who are foremost in production, and with the commanders and political workers of units [soyedineniye and chast']. Firm contacts with party entities, state establishments, enterprises and educational institutions of Moscow have formed in the Academy. Students perform extensive propaganda work in production and military collectives and in the capital's party education system.

The political worker is the party's ideological fighter. The activeness of his position in life and irreconcilability toward any phenomena ideologically foreign to our system must be embodied in his professional qualities as a propagandist and ideological mentor of soldiers. The task of developing such qualities will be accomplished more successfully as the entire style of our agitprop and party-political work in the Academy gain a more offensive, purposeful character.

Much already has been done in this direction, but much still remains to be done in the future. For example, elaboration of new, comprehensive, long-range plans for communist indoctrination and professional training of students now is coming to a close. Extensive work is being done to perfect training plans and programs and renew lecture courses in accordance with demands of the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the higher school. Many valuable suggestions on improving training and indoctrination work were made by party members at past report and election meetings.

The Academy collective received resolutions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session with enormous interest and fervent approval. Academy party members view these documents and Comrade Brezhnev's program speech at the Central Committee Plenum as a new display of the party's steadfast concern for our Motherland's further prosperity and for strengthening its economic and defense might. In preparing a worthy celebration for the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, whose name our Academy bears, and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, the command element, political department and faculty see their task as teaching our students to live and work in a Leninist, communist manner and to be worthy successors and continuers of the grand traditions of commissars whom the great Lenin so highly esteemed and of whom he was so proud.

6904

CSU: 1801/280

ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT'S FAREWELLS TO SERVICE

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Capt A. Petrenko, Moscow Military District: "The Parting Shot, or An Incident from the Life of a Reserve Sergeant-to-Be in Five Minutes"]

[Text] "I can't figure out what to do with you," said the company commander in distress, making a helpless gesture. "If I sent you back you wouldn't limp your way there. I also can't give you an escort."

"Comrade Senior Lieutenant, permit me," said the sergeant resting on crutches, continuing to beg. "I'll do it neatly. The inspector won't notice anything. I'll fire and immediately go behind the tower. And there I'll get back."

"Do you know what you are saying?" said the officer, already beginning to get angry. "You aren't on the rolls. How do I explain who is firing?"

"If you ask the inspector perhaps he will permit it," insisted the sergeant.

"He'll lecture me like a child, and that's it," said the company commander waving his hand, and he strode toward the tower.

The fact is, he was no raw recruit for whom neither regulations nor subordination yet existed, but a person who had served a whole two years, almost a reservist, and an NCO at that. If anyone, he should understand that to enter his name in the result sheet--a document, and what a document--it was impossible simply to enter it like that. The regimental commander approved the roll and only he could change it. And to do this, what? Return to the regiment? It was not that close--about 20 km! And who would release him from firing? It is true that the inspector could authorize it, but he also might look on this matter differently.

All this reinforced the officer in the correctness of the decision he made and, having calmed down, he began to go up on the tower.

The sergeant began limping toward his comrades with shoulders raised from the loaded crutches pressed under his arms, but then after a second thought he turned back. Making his way to the tower with difficulty, he sat down on the edge of the foundation and, arranging his lame leg more conveniently, leaned back against the firm roughness of the brickwork.

He sat there and recalled how he had persuaded the physician, an unsmiling captain, to release him from the medical unit to the range. How the captain at first wanted to hear nothing, but then understood the sergeant and even arranged a place for him on a "tablet" going that way--that is what the soldiers called ambulances among themselves. Learning why Presnyakov was going to the range and looking at his bandaged leg with the stupid slipper tied to his foot, the driver made a loop to get him closer. Then he had sworn a long while at the KPP [traffic control post] orderly, who pointblank refused to let a vehicle on the range which had a number not listed in his papers. Presnyakov of course was on the side of the vigilant orderly--he didn't have the right to decide who to let through and who not--but the concern of this unknown driver pleased him. He also recalled the difficulty with which he covered the last kilometer separating the KPP from the tower, for every step gave off pain in his dislocated leg, and with a crack in the bone at that.

In general, honestly speaking, were someone to ask him now: "Why is all this necessary?" he probably would not be able to answer clearly and precisely. He didn't need either his comrades' admiration or honor. As a matter of fact he would be going home either today or tomorrow. For good. Perhaps he would again put on the uniform for courses at some time and it would remind him about everything that was good and--why hide it?--not very pleasant in that far-off Army life. But it was hardly worthwhile dragging himself to the range with a lame leg for the sake of this. Then why? To press the electric trigger once more and follow the luminous dot of the flying projectile? And later--of course if it was a hit--to shout "Hurrah!" enthusiastically with the lads from the crew? But all this already happened dozens of times.

That's all so, but on the other hand service in the Army is no picnic and two years is no small amount of time. But despite the difficulties and the desire which often grips a person to be home faster, among near and dear ones, he suddenly realizes that he has sprouted roots in this new life and to break with it like that suddenly, as release to the reserve always happens, is almost the very same as transplanting these roots in different soil. For this reason he was resisting the inevitable, and not always for reasons explainable to himself. First he wanted not to part with his newly found friends, then suddenly a last desire would appear to sit once again at the stabilizer control panel and again experience that feeling of unification with comrades and with the vehicle, already experienced dozens of times, and feel the joy of even a small victory, but still a victory. And it was vexing if chance ("I have to," he "roared" in the medical unit) took away this final opportunity.

Of course not everyone would understand him. Some would laugh: Taken by a whim, they would say. But the majority still would be on his side. They would understand, as they had understood Misha Zyuba and Sasha Zaporozhtsev, who fired last in the company. They only had to receive "threes" for the company to become outstanding but they had peppered the targets so that it was a real pleasure to see. Both received "fives." They were even tossed up later--in celebration.

"We'll finish firing now and I'll send you home," said the commander, descending from the tower and shifting to an unofficial, familiar "you."

"What are you talking about?" asked the inspector, leaning over the rail. He had come outside to have a smoke. Five rows of medal ribbon bars were revealed on the left side of his chest under the open overcoat.

"What's the matter?" he asked again without awaiting an answer from the officer and NCO standing below. Then Gennadiy, gasping from his own boldness, asked with a catch in his voice:

"Comrade Colonel, permission to speak."

"Permission granted," nodded the latter.

"I... am going home... soon..., being released to the reserve," Presnyakov was about to begin, but then collected himself and firmly continued: "Comrade Colonel, this is my last inspection, but I ended up in the medical unit. Will you permit me to fire?"

Going off key, he concluded:

"It's the last time."

The colonel smiled:

"And how will you fire? For the company record or are you just indulging yourself?"

"For the record."

"Enter him on the list," ordered the colonel, and he strode into the warmth of the tower, holding the flaps of his overcoat.

Here he didn't drop a word until the end of the sergeant's run. Only when the latter had hit all targets, and a tank with two rounds, which meant an outstanding grade, he could not refrain:

"Our young people are not bad, eh, Company Commander?"

He wanted to say something else, but at this time a shot rumbled out.

"And what's this?" asked the colonel, startled.

"He had one round left, and there was time. So he planted it in the tank."

"Who is 'he'?"

"The invalid," smiled the company commander, showing the inspector the feedback display on which a light was burning. That meant the third round also had hit the target.

"Call this gunner to me," instructed the colonel, but then he had second thoughts:

"As you were. His leg is lame. I'll go down myself."

Presnyakov stood near the tower resting on the crutches. He saw the inspector descending to him and tried to gather himself up as befitting a soldier and greet the colonel, but his blasted leg spoiled everything.

The inspector came up, looked into Gennadiy's face carefully and wanted to say something, but he apparently had second thoughts and asked something else:

"Why did you fire the third time?"

"It was the last time," answered Presnyakov.

"The parting shot," said the colonel, smiling. Striding up to Gennadiy, he embraced him firmly, paternally. Gennadiy stood, not moving, feeling the hard ribbon bars even through the overcoat.

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ARMED FORCES

SURVIVORS' BENEFITS DETAILED

Alma-ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 83 p 3

[Article: "For the Families of Killed Military Personnel"]

[Text] With a view to further improving the material and social well-being of families of killed military personnel, the Council of Ministries of the Kazakh SSR has resolved to grant them preferential rights to entry into housing cooperatives and gardening associations; to the apportionment of pastures and haying land, and in the sale of feeds for privately owned livestock; to placement in homes for the aged and disabled of members of the indicated families having need of the same; and to the right to use, upon retirement, the polyclinics to which members of the family were attached while employed.

Aged or disabled members of the families of killed military personnel have the right to preferential care in outpatient polyclinical and other medical institutions to which they are attached.

It was resolved to extend to the families of killed military personnel the privileges, established by the decree of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR of 10 September 1979, "On the system of sale on credit of durable merchandise," for the disabled of the Great Patriotic War.

The ministries, state committees, departments of the Kazakh SSR and executive committees of the local soviets of peoples' deputies must give constant attention to the needs and inquiries of the families of killed military personnel, and implement control over the granting to them of the privileges and preferences established by law.

The privileges provided for by the present resolution are granted to families receiving pensions for armed forces personnel, partisans, rank and file members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Committee for State Security of the Kazakh SSR and, also, for persons given the same status as armed forces personnel in the matter of pension support pursuant to special decrees and orders of the USSR Government, who were killed, or who died as a result of a wound, contusion or mutilation received in defending the USSR or in the performance of other duties of military service (official duties), as well as as a result of an illness connected with presence at the front on the basis of certification by the agency granting the pension, for the period of receipt of the said pension.

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HEROIC ACTIVITIES OF MAR AVN A. I. POKRYSHKIN PROFILED

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 42-43

[Article by N. Larichev: "The Formula for Victory"]

[Text]

On June 24, 1945 the Victory Parade took place in Red Square. The brass bands thundered and the composite regiments of the fronts marched in step. A regiment of the 1st Ukrainian Front was headed by its commander Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev. He was followed by a colonel on whose chest three Stars of Hero of the Soviet Union were shining. Surrounded by assistants, he carried the front's colour. That was the famous Soviet ace Alexander Pokryshkin.

In summer of 1932 at the age of 19 he had left his native plant in Novosibirsk. Sitting by the window of a carriage Alexander felt a great joy because his cherished dream was being realised. The city Komsomol Committee sent him to take examinations to a military aviation school. He passionately wanted to become a pilot. But it so happened that he had to study to become an aircraft technician. A year later he began his service in a unit. But his heart strove for the blue sky. One after another he submitted requests asking to be sent to flying school. But it was of no avail. He was sent to study at the Zhukovsky Military Aviation Academy in Moscow. To become an aviation engineer? But that meant to say good-bye to his dream. No, he will become a pilot! And he returned to his unit. At his free time Pokryshkin was

training at the local Krasnodar aeroclub. At last, in September 1938 he was given a sport pilot's certificate. Two months later he went to the Kachinsk Military School of Pilots in the Crimea.

Senior Lieutenant Pokryshkin, a deputy squadron commander, when the Great Patriotic War broke out was on the western frontier, in Moldavia. On the second day of the war Pokryshkin, returning from a reconnaissance sortie in a pair with pilot Semyonov, encountered five Messerschmitts. Three nazi planes flew lower while the other two were over the Soviet aircraft. Signalling to the wingman, Pokryshkin swooped down. He was already approaching the tail of an enemy plane when a Messerschmitt swooped down and fired a burst at Pokryshkin's aircraft. By a sharp manoeuvre he rushed upwards and away from the line of fire. He made a rapid turn and, having dived, fired at the enemy with machine guns from the maximum close distance. The Messerschmitt caught fire and crashed to the ground. It was the pilot's first victory.

A. Pokryshkin tried to analyse every battle fought by him personally or by his comrades. His searching thought could not confine itself to the paragraphs of manuals and instructions, as combat practice constantly raised new problems. For

hours he reflected on new methods of air combat, on that surprise manoeuvre which brings victory. Being a master of flight technique, Pokryshkin squeezed out of his aircraft all it could give. He piloted sharply, liked top speeds and high altitudes, tried to economise every fraction of an instant on each movement.

The air battle over the Kuban in April-June 1943 was a milestone in Pokryshkin's career. In this battle he shot down over two dozen enemy planes. His name was already well known not only to the friendly forces but also to the enemy. "Attention! Attention! Pokryshkin is in the air!" sounded in the air in German as soon as the Soviet ace's aircraft appeared over the battlefield.

The victories of Pokryshkin and his comrades were prepared on the ground. The deep meditations on fighting tactics, the results of these meditations incarnated in the calculations and sketches, yielded their fruit. In his remarkable book "Skies of the War" Pokryshkin wrote the following about it: "Analysing dozens of dogfights, studying the sequence and interconnection elements of air combat on the verticals I mentally split the very notion of speed. If it is a decisive factor for winning a dogfight, how then can one achieve the accumulated power of a fighter which we can turn into any unexpected manoeuvre, into a surprise attack, into a deadly fire?" Altitude is the main thing, was the answer. Altitude turned into speed which ensured the necessary element of surprise, manoeuvrability, destructive fire blow and again gave altitude when breaking off the attack. Altitude-speed-manoeuve-fire — such was the formula for victory which frequently brought success.

One day in April while patrolling over the Kuban Pokryshkin saw two pairs of Messerschmitts. They were above him. Having sharply thrown his fighter upwards, Pokryshkin gained altitude and rushed into the attack. Having fired at the enemy, he swept by lower and saw two pairs of Messerschmitts attacking a pair

of Soviet fighters. Having estimated the situation quickly, Pokryshkin fired at the nearest plane swept by yet lower, and having sharply turned his aircraft he rushed into a head-on attack on the third enemy aircraft and stitched it with a burst from a short distance. Three enemy planes were shot down in a matter of seconds. More than once did Pokryshkin participate in such dogfights.

Over the Kuban and the Ukraine the pilots of the Guards fighter regiment under Pokryshkin, using new battle formation and skilfully employing tactics of air combat on the verticals and methods of sweep tactics, destroyed hundreds of enemy fighters and bombers.

Pokryshkin was true to his regiment and his comrades-in-arms. More than once he refused promotion because it meant leaving the people with whom he went through trials of the war and divided joys of victories, among whom he grew and acquired skill. In the autumn of 1943, when he was already twice Hero of the Soviet Union, he was offered a position on the Air Force Staff as Chief of Combat Training of the Department of Fighter Aviation. It was a general's post for a lieutenant-colonel, Chief Marshal of the Air Force. A. A. Novikov had a talk to Pokryshkin. But his firm wish was to stay with his comrades-in-arms, to reach Berlin, to fight till the complete victory.

In May 1944, A. Pokryshkin was appointed commander of the 9th Guards Fighter Division. Being a splendid commander with good organisational qualities, he competently commanded his division, never forgetting that he was a pilot. As before the enemy planes crashed to the ground after his shattering blows. On August 19, 1944 A. Pokryshkin became the first man in the country to be honoured with a third Gold Star medal of Hero of the Soviet Union. Over 600 combat missions, 156 air combats, 59 enemy planes shot down — such was his combat record.

After the war Pokryshkin held responsible posts in the Air Defence Forces. He was Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Air Defence Forces. Then he studied at and graduated from the Frunze Military Academy and the General Staff Military Academy. From 1972 to 1982 Marshal of the Air Force Alexander Pokryshkin was the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Voluntary Society for Assisting the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOSAAF). He spared no pains for military-patriotic education of the working people, for the preparation of youth for service in the Armed Forces.

On March 6, 1983 Marshal of the Air Force Alexander Ivanovich Pokryshkin was 70 years old. His name and his deeds are well known and remembered both in this country and abroad. His feat for the sake of freedom and happiness of the Motherland will live for ever.

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ARM: 1412/160

TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PILOTS

MOSCOW SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 p 61

[Article by Col B. Yevstafyev: "Physical Training of Pilots"]

[Text]

Today physical training sessions with the flying personnel are conducted according to the comprehensive method featuring general, special and prophylactic exercises. They include different versions of exercises with cyclical alternations over a definite period.

The comprehensive method of conducting training exercises is essential in the all-round training of pilots, the chief task of which is the further development or maintenance at the optimal level of the main physical and special qualities and health improvement.

General exercises effectively develop strength, speed, agility and tenacity. They include: pull-ups with turn, push-ups, horse-vaulting, 100-m, 1,000-m and 3,000-m races, swimming, etc.

Special exercises help improve the pilots' space perception, coordination, quickness and exactness of reaction, resistance to air-sickness and overloads, and the ability to focus attention on a wide range of things and to switch it rapidly. Flyers develop these airmen's qualities on popping swings and gyro wheels, trampolines and vertical swings.

Prophylactic exercises maintain the capacity for work and help ease fatigue and nervous tension after intensive flying. This is furthered by sets of and separate exercises done

in the process of professional combat activity with a minimal load. They are selected with due account for the need to develop basic and specific quantities and skills.

Game sports are a good means of training flyers. They are included in the general exercise programme (handball, basketball); special — separate game exercises, as well as tennis, gorodki and volleyball; prophylactic — table tennis, badminton. The individual specifics of the officers are taken into consideration here.

The everyday work with pilots involves all types of exercises which alternate during the week. The training for tactical flight exercises features special workouts helping to perfect the most important physical qualities of the flying personnel. Prophylactic exercises are employed in the process of the exercises, after them, and also in intensive flight work.

During leave, experts devise for pilots a plan of individual exercises taken from the general and prophylactic groups.

While on duty, and during breaks between flights pilots do various sets of exercises within the space of five minutes several times a day, such as walking in place alternately bringing the knees to the chest; trunk bends, touching the toes or floor from a standing position, feet apart

hands at sides; sit-ups and push-ups.

Each exercise is done at a rapid pace within the space of 30 seconds for maximal number of times with a consecutive 30-second rest. Sets of exercises are a good load on the muscles, and they strengthen the cardio-vascular system as well.

In most air units flyers do exercises according to the so-called cyclical lesson programme. Sample variants of exercises are offered as practical recommendations involving different types in the form of weekly cycles with due account for the concrete stage of professional combat activity. (See Supplement)

Thus, the comprehensive approach to organising and conducting physical training makes it possible effectively to form and maintain at the optimal level the professional qualities which the flying personnel require for successfully executing flight missions.

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Date: 1-12/1986

AIR DEFENSE FORCES

GUARD DUTY AT AIR DEFENSE UNITS

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 26-27

[Article by Lt Col V. Uglanov: "Protection and Defense of a Battery's Position"]

[Text]

THE HIGH combat readiness of AD subunits, and AD missile complexes depends to a great extent on the skill of the commanders in planning and organising protection and defence of positions from the attacks of the ground enemy.

Acting jointly with motorised infantrymen or tankmen, AD subunits are under their protection. At the same time AD gunners carry out their own missions, taking up positions far away from the protected forces (for example, when on the march or covering one or another objective in the rear of the friendly defence). To avoid losses as a result of the blows of the ground enemy each battery and each battalion organises its own system of protecting and defending the elements of battle and route formations.

The enemy reconnaissance-saboteur parties trying to penetrate into the depth of combat formations of the opposing side will strive to destroy the AD gunners or take them prisoner. Therefore, all measures are taken to counteract the enemy. Thus, it is the duty of

the chief of the battery reconnaissance-on-the-spot group to organise the observation of the terrain both when moving or while working on fire positions. Servicemen detailed to him during the movement and activity in the area of a future fire position should always display vigilance.

PROTECTION and defence of a fire position begins right after arrival in the assigned area. An air observer whose job is to observe the air and terrain is immediately detailed. Simultaneously means of immediate protection are deployed. Subsequently, taking into consideration the fact that the main mission of the observer boils down to timely detection and identification of the suddenly appearing aerial targets, special observers are detailed in each platoon to assist him in watching the ground enemy.

Patrols are also detailed during nighttime and in conditions when approaches to positions are poorly visible. Their number, composition and routes are determined depending on the visibility conditions and nature of the battery actions.

It goes without saying that the patrols concentrate mostly on the concealed approaches to the elements of combat formation in those directions which are not secured by the protection system of subunits. These directions can be mined.

Establishing the order of patrolling, the commander works out several route movement tables. It is necessary to do so in order to hamper to the maximum the activity of the enemy reconnaissance-saboteur groups.

Patrols are a part of a daily detail and are subordinate both to the commander and the subunit officer of the day, and perform their duty as sentries. Before servicemen go on duty, officers brief them, reminding them of the importance of protecting and defending a battery's or a battalion's positions and explaining that any deviation from the provisions of the manuals regulating organisation and performance of guard duty can lead to the failure of the assigned mission.

The instructions approved by the unit commander contain the responsibilities of the unit duty officer, patrols and observers, and define their number, order of patrolling and observation. Furthermore, their special obligations when performing duty on separate sectors of routes, on one or another post, the order of actions in case of an attack against the protected objectives and when the alarm is sounded are indicated. The instructions also note in what cases a patrolman can use his arm, explain the order of giving permission for work with combat equipment and in positions. A diagram of patrols movement is appended to the instructions. Sometimes it is not drawn

up but all the necessary information is marked on the diagram of protection and defence of a battery.

In order to save time the subunit commander, having special forms, immediately plots on them the most important ground features, including reference points (a conventional sign, number and distance to it), which will be needed for designating the defence sector borders and target and then all elements of the battle formation and the place of location of a tractor section. On the basis of conclusions made during the study of terrain in the position area, he defines sectors of defence for each platoon. Sometimes they may coincide with their sectors of fire at low-flying and suddenly appearing targets.

The form also indicates where trenches should be organised, and the routes of patrolling. Then tables of distribution of men and equipment are filled in. In making a decision on this question the commander takes into consideration the probability of a simultaneous struggle against the ground and aerial enemy. Therefore, the leading specialists are not included into a team detailed for protection and defence of positions.

The measures enumerated above constitute only the basis for action in case of a ground enemy attack because even the best plan cannot take into account the entire diversity of conditions on the battlefield. Nevertheless the given diagram, reflecting the commander's decision on organisation of protection and defence of battery positions, facilitates control of the subunit.

AFTER preparing a battery for firing and drawing up a diagram, the commander or-

ders the officers, a starshina and a tractor section commander to come to CP and, among other orders, gives instructions on preparing the personnel for protecting and defending fire positions and other elements of combat formation, and also details a subunit duty officer according to the timetable.

The reliability of the protection system depends to a great extent on training of servicemen of the daily detail, their ability to vigilantly perform their duties so as to prevent the enemy from misleading them and taking them by surprise. With this aim the commander constantly tries to achieve accuracy and speed in the work of the warning system.

One more important mission is to train the AD gunners to act skilfully against the enemy who broke through into the rear. It is imperative not only to detect but also to beat off his attack, to destroy him or, at worst, to force him to give up any attempt to deliver a blow at a subunit. Here a well worked-out defence system should attain the desired results.

When the signal is given, the personnel immediately take up the places indicated beforehand and remain ready

to use guns, machine guns, submachine guns and grenades. Until the commander determines the strength and intentions of the attackers, the crews and sections concentrate on the sectors assigned to them. Their mission is to repulse an attack. Here a great role is played by direct fire guns in combination with submachine-gun fire of the crews free from servicing guns. Therefore, training exercises in control of fire from all kinds of arms at the ground targets are an important part of studies in fire and tactical training and complex exercises.

When the battery commander sizes up the situation and determines the direction of the main enemy effort he will probably carry out a manoeuvre with men and fire. Here the battery's controllability, and ability of the personnel to carry out commands and quickly and correctly to react to them, should play its role. With special training one can achieve high reliability of both technical communication means and signal communication. The importance of signal communication in battle is necessitated by a rapid shift of the personnel's effort to the solution of the main mission—destruction of aerial targets

"Soviet Military Review", No 3 1983

1983

AIR DEFENSE FORCES

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AL FORCES

SUBMARINE TRAINING EXERCISE

How KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 83 p 1

Article by Captain 2d Rank A. Kolesnikov, staff officer, X unit: "Submariners in Training"

In the training room, equipped down to the last detail like a submarine control room, silence, broken only by the crisp commands and reports of members of the crew. A search was under way for an underwater "enemy." The navigator, Senior Lieutenant B. Blinkov, bent down over the maneuvering board. Warrant Officer A. Kovalenko, an experienced sonarman, listens attentively to the horizon. Then, barely audible in his earphones, he hears a distant sound, a sputtering, hissing sound.

"Torpedo attack!" the submarine commander orders after categorizing the signal. The submarine, showing up on the simulator screen in the form of a small silhouette, was closing on an opposite course with the target. The crew began to process their data for firing. They maintained close, sure contact with their target. A few minutes later the bright blip of the "torpedo" was speeding across the screen toward the silhouette of the "enemy" ship.

"Attention! Fall in for a critique!" ordered Captain Lieutenant S. Vedrov, the executive officer. The bright ceiling lights in the training room where the submariners held their regular training exercises lit up the simulators. Oddly interlaced on the screen of one of them were the courses of the squadron of combat ships and the submarine which had launched the attack. Broken lines indicating the path of the torpedoes it launched led straight to the main target.

It looked like the commander could be pleased with the result. But the critique was as rigorous you would have thought this hypothetical firing had been a failure.

The crew of this submarine had on a previous occasion at sea met with failure in performing its preparatory and record exercises. As things turned out, the staff gave the department a low training rating.

What was the problem? The fact was that these seamen had undergone as much training as any of the others and put in frequent sessions in the training rooms. On advice from flag specialists, the commander and party organization decided to take a look at the content of their training. It now turned out, in their pursuit of number of hours spent on the simulators, the submarine commander and his executive officer, Captain-Lieutenant Vedrov, had occasionally forgotten about the quality of the training their

...receiving. This training would consist of the repetition of the same situation (over and over, the solutions to which the seamen ultimately came to know by heart, inside and out as we say. Training room equipment, meanwhile, makes it possible to fill the training routine with unanticipated problems, which always helps stir greater interest in these exercises on the part of the seamen and forces them out of the relatively stereotyped situations.

To exploit this potential more fully it was decided to begin inviting a team of flag specialists to our training sessions more frequently. The benefit this arrangement offers is a mutual one. On the one hand, our staff officers help make training more instructive and contribute to our assimilation of new ideas and experience from other crews. On the other hand, it expands their own opportunities to undertake more thorough analysis of the submariner training process. Conclusions drawn then constitute a basis for staff plans for coming sessions of instruction and exercises.

The potential for increasing the effectiveness of department battle training has also not been lost in organizing competition with respect to various problems and norms. The submarine commander employs the following method to make the results of this friendly competition more graphic. In the process of working out solutions to various exercises, for example, Senior Lieutenant B. Blinkov, the navigator, and Captain-Lieutenant Vedrov will take turns plotting courses. This way, the executive officer can continuously improve his navigational skills. At the same time, the navigator is increasing his competence by competing against the more experienced Vedrov.

Results achieved by crew members are compared with respect to a variety of parameters. Satisfaction of norm requirements is the most important of these. But characteristically, now, here's what's happening. While formerly the submarine commander would give almost no attention to the amount of time his men took to solve a training problem, he is now attaching no less importance to the quality of the operations they conduct. So in the last critique in the training room we referred to before, he pointed out a number of errors in the seamen's performance. Because they were pressing to meet after-noon requirements, combat information center personnel made errors in computing the speed of their targets. Signals were inaccurately categorized. The commander also pointed out errors in the performance of electronics departments specialists. Their concepts of meteorological conditions remained incomplete. Among other things, at some point in the course of this exercise engagement they had forgotten to give the commander recommendations concerning selection of optimum operating depth and information on the "enemy's" chances of detecting the submarine under these conditions. All these things ultimately had an impact on the effectiveness of the torpedo attack, and it became necessary to execute an additional maneuver for approach at salvo range. Winning out this time was the skill and experience of the submarine commander, who was able to make the correct decision.

The results of this training exercise prove nevertheless a source of satisfaction. A correct attitude toward performance and a desire continuously to improve the skills of their specialists and the cohesion and level of training of the crew as a whole are helping them achieve good results in efforts to upgrade their battle skills. This submarine is counting the winter training period among the best in the unit.

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ARTICLE THE WASTARE TRAINING EXERCISE DESCRIBED

NAVY 100014 KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 83 p 2

NAVY 100014 BY Capt 2d Rank P. Kuznetsov and KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Capt 2d Rank V. Zhilnikov: "Needed for the Ocean: A Commander's Duel"

Text: That morning they stood next to each other at the pier--the patrol ship (PMP) and the submarine "Ul'yanovskiy Komsomolets." The wind whipping over the water easily flowed around the submarine's smooth lines and whined over it as it became entangled in the patrol ship's superstructures.

NAVY 100014 The latest gust of wind Capt 2d Rank A. Golovchenko, commander of the "Ul'yanovskiy Komsomolets," frowned:

NAVY 100014 "Nothing in seriously. I hope it doesn't disrupt our combat training plan."

NAVY 100014 His face did not come about. About 40 minutes went by and Capt-1st Rank Belen'ko, commander of the patrol ship, already was escorting Capt 2d Rank Golovchenko to the ladder. The "okay" for putting to sea had been received and the patrol ship, but for the most part theoretical, discussion about the various aspects of the best school for perfecting the combat proficiency of ASW personnel and submariners now could be continued by means of active opposition.

NAVY 100014 While the combatant personnel were proceeding to the submarine that day, Capt-1st Rank Belen'ko kept recalling the meeting with the commander of the "Ul'yanovskiy Komsomolets." He liked the latter's boldness of views on an opponent-forced exercise and his breadth of tactical outlook. A strong "challenge" before going against such a person, as they say.

NAVY 100014 "It doesn't do any good to frighten yourself with the "enemy." We are superior in some respects, but is it really only one strength? Can we win if only in combat? Things are bad when ability and proficiency are not accompanied by daring and resolve.

NAVY 100014 That was one case recently in accomplishing a similar mission of hunting and killing a submarine? The ship commanded by Capt-1st Rank Belen'ko was first to make contact, but the fear that the submarine was about to slip away and,

...as it represented a formidable force, became inaccessible, harassed with joint thinking and bold actions. As a result they confused the real target with jamming and the error was corrected only through the joint efforts of all those participating in the hunt.

The demand for opening a sonar watch had been given. The SSB was heading on an Ark piazza, with her stempost cutting through the Japanese waves.

The tracking-finder hatch was dogged down tightly. After gaining the given goal, the submarine set a course for closing with the search group of surface combatants. Ahead lay the penetration of an ASW barrier and hence such a reduced silence in the compartments. All attention now was on the commander. The dynamics of a tactical duel between submariners and ASW personnel usually began with them.

Any information about the surface situation was of little interest.

"My turn, then," came the even voice of Wu [microman] S. Knyukhtin, submarine's first officer, from time to time.

The 28-year-old line, at his reports caused no doubt in the submarine commander, and no dissatisfaction in the warrant officer's work was very rarely after one of the tactical actions.

At that time they were supposed to detect a detachment of "enemy" ships and designate the main target. It generally was a commonplace matter for such an experienced submariner as Capt 2d Rank Golovchenko. Most likely their seeing the 1000 tons of the mission was the reason for underestimating the capabilities of the other side. It was later that a thought pierced the commander's mind. It was his being attuned to an easy victory that was passed to the crew and lulled the seaman's vigilance.

It seemed everything had been weighed down to the fine points: they had considered the position of escort ships, their maneuvers in courses and sections of the ocean, the underwater situation, the region's hydrology and depth, and numerous other factors. The tactical decision which had been made seemed the only correct one, but the attack was according to Capt 2d Rank Golovchenko's style--swift, in a single breath. They evaded the "enemy," and began their attack activity, with full confidence in success, but a check showed something else: They had hit not the main target, but a secondary one.

How could that happen. An explanation was found. Some minutes before the attack, from the bowlines of the patrol ship and cruiser were on the edge of the sea the new nature of the primary target's noise did not allow the commander to guess. He took it as the cruiser's maneuvering by changing course. The actual target, the patrol ship, took the torpedo.

The commander's long-awaited report returned the commander to the main target. They had the first contact with a surface ship. The 1000-ton target was on the horizon. Information about the targets. It was a fortunate coincidence. By the way, there was no reason to diminish the effectiveness of the attack, but their benefit is apparent.

one advantage and one very important advantage over the ASB (submarine) and the other of convenience. Today the sea itself was helping the submarine. The hydrology was the hydrology. For this reason the surface of the sea was placed in even a weak, unstable signal, a signal that could be seen. It appeared, but the identification of the contact did not allow drawing a final conclusion that specifically a submarine had been detected. The situation instantaneously became more complicated: it was clear to take resolute actions but waiting until the "enemy" showed himself brought potential great danger.

"The ship is going on the same course too long," said Capt-Lt Belokobyl with alarm. Issuing necessary instructions to the officer of the watch, he said the contact that suddenly the submarine already had chosen a favorable position. The markers of her torpedo would beat against the side of the ship.

The commander of the "V'yanevskiy Komsomlets" rose before his eyes. Medium light and thick fog, outwardly sluggish but with a quick gaze that went forward.

"More carefully," he had tossed out yesterday in passing. "From here."

The words that kind of person hard. One of the best tacticians in the fleet, the fleet chief of staff said about him, a master of defense.

And then the confirmation of these words: There had been a brief contact and then the contact had been lost. Team leader M.V. Anashov was guarding the enemy watch. That was proper. His experience now was very much needed.

The contact team worked with enthusiasm. In receiving information from the commander, the executive officer and the navigator, the commander could only see how important it was in these minutes to make a decision on the course for penetrating and leaving the search zone of the ASB there. The best attack of the year came to mind, when a torpedo fired by the ASB hit the target at long range. How had they done it then? By quick calculation and swiftness.

The ship, which had been in the point of starting toward them, again gathered speed. The patrol ships' sea state hindered the work of the patrol ships' commander, but M.V. Anashov tuned away from the interference and confidently guided the ship. Although the "enemy" was on guard and did not allow himself to be detected, the last contact was restored.

In that difficult situation when the patrol ships had the submarine solidly, the ASB commander decided to evade and he maneuvered in such a way that the probability of "enemy" attack was least. The ASB commander's spot, Capt-Lt Belokobyl was sure that the ASB was in the optimum decision--to sharpen the ASB's attack to the limit and close quickly.

The situation changed swiftly. A time deficit demanded that the covering ships operate boldly and quickly. Experience gained by the surface personnel in anti-submarine operations came in very handy. At that time a high degree of coordination among the teams had been achieved. The commander's close coordination, navigator and other specialists who were collecting and processing the information strengthened even more during surface to sea and surface ship-type training tasks.

The exercise produced results.

As final target identification had been made, Capt-Lt Belenkov confirmed the information on course and speed. The SKR moved into the attack...

Once the SKR personnel earned the record grade based on conditions of mission performance. The submariners supported the firings, but did not help them to all back better by inventively creating a complicated tactical situation in the search area. The dynamism, maneuverability and swift change of the situation and uncompromising opposition--in short everything that distinguishes a modern naval situation--were fully present in this exercise, which was won by participating sides.

The SKR returned to base and the submarine again moved up the side of the 60000 ton. Having greeted each other, their commanders began talking about the past results and how to give opposed-forces exercises of an even greater effectiveness.

NOTE:

SECRET

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF USSR CIVIL DEFENSE

Published in SOVIET NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV in Russian No 10, Oct 82 (signed to press 11 Oct 82) pp. 36-37

(Article by A. Belyayev, candidate of historical sciences, Leningrad: "For Civil Defense--90th Century")

[Text] As long as the world is divided into two opposing systems and as long as socialism is threatened by the forces of war, the source of which was and remains imperialism, the strengthening of our motherland's defensive capability is an historic necessity. Therefore, the Communist Party and the Soviet state combine the struggle for peace and international security with constant vigilance in regard to the intrigues of aggressive imperialist circles which are ready to use the most destructive types of contemporary weapons against our country and the other countries of the socialist commonwealth.

The Soviet constitution includes the defense of the socialist fatherland among the most important functions of the Soviet state and defines it as a matter for the entire people. At the same time, the significance of civil defense is also great. It is a system of state measures which are conducted in peacetime as well as in wartime and are directed toward the protection of the population and the national economy against weapons of mass destruction and other enemy means of attack as well as toward emergency rescue and damage-restoration work in stricken areas and in cases of natural disasters.

On 1 October, Soviet civil defense marks its half-century anniversary. It has been called local air defense--MPVO--from the moment of its establishment and for many years. Beginning in 1937, local organs of authority began to direct this service. Then the posts of special deputy chairmen of ispolkoms, who were MPVO chiefs of a city or rayon, were introduced. In the prewar years, its subunits performed fruitful work, training millions of people for the defense of the fatherland.

The start of World War II and the real threat of Hitlerite Germany's attack on the Soviet Union required new steps in the area of strengthening MPVO. By decree of the Council of People's Commissars of 7 October 1940, local air defense was turned over to the jurisdiction of the USSR People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs in which the MPVO Main Directorate was created. In close coordination with the organs of state authority, it accomplished daily direction of the conduct of protective measures and worked out organizational-methodological instructions on the means and

methods for the protection of the population and installations of the national economy against possible attack by the aerial enemy.

On the very first days of the Great Patriotic War the Soviet government adopted the decision, "on the universal mandatory training of the population for air defense," in which the obligation to instruct the entire adult population of the country from 16 to 60 years of age in air and chemical defense was established. Soviet citizens who received such training and were members of self-defense groups selflessly eliminated the aftereffects of enemy attack--they extinguished thousands of fires in cities and at individual installations and restored roads and bridges which had been destroyed. It suffices to recall that in our cities which were subjected to serial bombardment losses among the population were comparatively small. People found safety in specially prepared shelters and those who received wounds, injuries, and burns were given first aid. The material support for these formations and providing them with special equipment were accomplished by the ispolkoms of city and rayon soviets.

The combat activity of the MPVO subunits in the war years was evaluated highly by the army and the state. Thousands of fighters and commanders were awarded orders and medals. For special services, several regiments were awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, and the fire-fighting service of the MPVO of the hero-city of Leningrad was awarded the Order of Lenin.

The country's civil defense was created as a system of state measures by the decision of the Soviet government in 1961. It was caused by the fact that with the equipping of modern armies with nuclear missiles the threat of destruction of industrial and administrative-political centers and the population and material valuables in the near rear increased immeasurably. Civil defense became a state and public matter; it is organized in accordance with the territorial-production principle. Its overall direction is accomplished by the Soviet Council of Ministers, its immediate direction by the Soviet Ministry of Defense, and in krais, oblasts, cities, and raions by the civil defense chiefs who, by their positions, are chairmen of the Executive Committees of Soviets. At installations of the national economy--at plants and enterprises in sovkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions, and educational institutions their heads are responsible for it.

Under conditions of contemporary war, where the civil defense tasks are becoming more and more significant in volume and content, troop units and non-militarized formations created locally will be insufficient for their accomplishment. The country's entire able-bodied population will have to participate in eliminating the consequences of the enemy's employment of weapons of mass destruction. The general inclusion of residents in the study of the principles of civil defense is facilitated by the introduction, in 1978, of mandatory instruction for Soviet citizens on combat in the sphere of production and material services. Responsibility for the organization of this matter was also assigned to the civil defense chiefs of cities, towns, villages, and rural soviets, that is, to the chairmen of the Executive Committees of their Soviets.

The responsibility for the state of civil defense in territorial units is transferred to the local Soviets attached an authoritative and efficient system to this system. Problems connected with its needs are discussed at meetings

... and at sessions of the Soviets. Their ispolkoms conduct im-
portant work in coordinating the activity of local organs of military control,
trade union and Komsomol organizations, and local enterprises,
educational institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Useful experience
has been accumulated by organs of state authority of the republics, provin-
ces, and cities.

... of civil defense knowledge has become an important part of the
work conducted by the Soviets jointly with Komsomol organizations.
The Committee of the Latvian Komsomol, for example, recently adopted a reso-
lution on the role of the Komsomol organizations in this matter. The secre-
tariat of the Komsomol for mass-sports and defense work of the republic's Komsomol
constantly monitor the practice of the Komsomol workers and
connected with their participation in activity of this type. On the
permanent commission on youth affairs of the Supreme Soviet of the
republic's Komsomol Central Committee, a scientific-practical
work is being conducted on the subject, "The status and measures for fur-
thering the training of students in civil defense."

... Thus, in the Estonian SSR city and rayon universities
... have been created which, in their work, devote
... propagandizing civil defense knowledge as well as in the moral-
... preparation of the population for possible tests of con-
... The following universities are the best: "Patriot" in the city of
... [For the Motherland] in the city of Narva, and the uni-
... of Tallinn and Sillamäe, Kingiseppskiy, and
... A people's university of military knowledge and military-patriotic
... has also been created in the Abayskiy rayon of Chirchik in the Kazakh
... The subjects studied by the students is "The 26th CPSU Congress on
... the country's defensive capability and improving civil defense." Lect-
... motion pictures are shown, and seminars and meetings with the
... are organized.

... ties between civil defense staffs and cultural and edu-
... have been established long ago. In Donetsk Oblast alone, more than
... cultural centers took part in the competition of houses and palaces
... under the slogan, "Civil Defense--A National Matter!"
... festivals of defense films have been conducted for 17 years

... organized by local Soviets has become an effective means for
... for improvement in the organization of such an im-
... and preparation of installations of the national economy for protec-
... of mass destruction. In Moscow, for example, the statute on
... competition and on the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU
... and the ispolkom of the Moscow Soviet for the best organization
... work in the capital's rayons was approved. Its winners--collectives
... enterprises and activists are rewarded with banners, certifi-
... gifts, and monetary prizes. In Kemerovo Oblast all the populated
... competition. It is being conducted most intensively be-
... of Kemerovo and Novokuznetsk. Here meetings of activists are or-
... as are contests between voluntary aid detachments.

civil defense months, weeks, and days have become popular in many cities and regions. During this period mass competitions take place, residents demonstrate their ability to operate as part of its formations and voluntary aid detachments, and the passing of the standards on the civil defense complex is conducted. An example of the good organization of such month campaigns can be provided by the hero-city of Novosibirsk. Here party committees and soviet organs began preparations for it far in advance. A lecture cycle is given and practical lessons are conducted at enterprises, in educational institutions, and in housing and housing-maintenance offices.

Many examples show that the Soviets and their ispolkoms relate to the organization of civil defense on their territory with a sense of lofty responsibility and consider it to be one of the important directions in their work. And it cannot be otherwise. Any omissions here are intolerable. The organs of state authority are called upon to implement by deeds the instruction of the 26th Party Congress--to amplify the defensive might of the Soviet state at the proper level.

1981 Edition. Zhurnal "Sovety narodnykh deputatov", 1982

(801) (9 M)

5. I am sure that even in the course of the work of the methodological section and at methodological gatherings, demonstration lessons and displays of exhibits. The voyenruks look at them, exchange opinions, and that's it. There is not much. It would be most useful, for example, to set up special assemblies at which voyenruks could speak out on sore points of teaching preliminary military training and military-patriotic instruction, developing the training and material base, and could hear the opinions and advice of comrades, methodologists, and civil defense and military commissariat staffs.

One other fact should be kept in mind. Most voyenruks are, as they say, autodidacts who have no special pedagogical education. Therefore, lectures and talks on key pedagogical issues could be of tremendous use to them. After all, in the words of the great Russian pedagogue K. D. Ushinsky: "Pedagogical practice alone without theory is the equivalent of 'sawing in the air'."

One more station which bothers me concerns military-patriotic instruction in educational institutions. Undoubtedly the voyenruk is an important figure in this work. But can he alone really embrace the entire student body? Of course not. Look at the Provisions on Preliminary Military Training of 1960, which enumerate the duties of the voyenruk. There are many of them. In addition, he also often has to be the chairman of the DUSAAF primary organization, and become deeply involved in civil defense. And reports? There are reports on preliminary military training for the rayon military commissariat and the republic Gosproforb (State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers on Vocational and Technical Education) office, in compiling of the necessary documents on civil defense, etc.

Consequently, time cannot handle the complex and varied military-patriotic work. However, among some teachers the maxim is still heard: "My business is to teach; let those whose duty it is engage in military-patriotic instruction. It does not concern us." I believe that the directors of educational institutions, their deputies, and social organizations have to take an absolutely definite stand against such ideas. Military-patriotic instruction will become effective only when the entire pedagogical collective becomes involved in it.

Let there be one thing more. Of course, one might set up a "Patriotic Education" Committee--of plans, games, competitions, marches, weapons, books, and so on--and see to their strict fulfillment. However, it must not be forgotten that the time-tested and main form of training is the lesson. Organized, but nearly all voyenruks remember this. Frequently we come on a strong "disciplinism", not supported by concrete facts and real-life examples, and avoid the sharp questions of domestic and international peace and disarmament problems. And then we are surprised that for hours the entire crowd and more of the students asks a question about something which is not of an educational aim.

In order to be teachers we voyenruks must constantly expand their own
knowledge in our students, and develop their ability to correctly understand
the most difficult problems, and find the right solution in the real life
situation.

Source: "Veronnyye znaniya," 1983

1984

1984 (March)

MILITARY SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES

RIGA AIR FORCE ENGINEERING SCHOOL

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 3, Mar 83 pp 23-25

[Article by Ye. Udovichenko: "Riga Air Force Engineering School"]

[Text]

A modern combat aircraft is a combination of intricate armament and equipment systems widely utilising automatic electronic devices and on-board computers. Reliable functioning of this hardware and the fulfilment of combat missions can be ensured only by highly proficient flying and ground personnel.

The profession of an air force engineer involves high technical standards and perfect knowledge of aircraft equipment. On the other hand, he is also a tutor and educator for his subordinates. Therefore, alongside sound knowledge of technology and high proficiency, he is distinguished for profound ideological training level and lofty ethical and psychological qualities.

The Yakov Alksnis' Higher Air Force Engineering School in Riga occupies a worthy place among military educational establishments training such specialists.

Air Force engineers are trained according to a tried

and tested system, characterised by comprehensive approach to instruction and education. Over 80 per cent of the teaching staff have scientific degrees and titles. The school is provided with the most up-to-date training facilities, including new laboratories and studies, more than 1,500 installations, simulators and test stands, and a computer centre. Extensive research is being carried out at the school. Functioning at all chairs are circles of a military scientific society where numerous students work with enthusiasm.

For many years the faculty, under Lieutenant-Colonel Engineer M. Karasyov, is in the lead of the emulation for high results in training. The faculty's Communists and YCL members set the pace in carrying out the curricula and in exemplary fulfilment of socialist pledges.

It happened to meet many of the school's outstanding men, of whom many interesting things could be told. Let us take, for example, Igor Guryanov, secretary of the faculty's YCL organisation. He has excellent results in training and is active in the collective's social and political life. He has been

Yakov Alksnis (1908-1971) was a military leader and the Soviet Air Force commander in chief (1931-1971).

awarded the YCL stipend. Sergei Sokol and Alexander Bykov, also excellent students, receive the Zhukovsky* and Alksnis stipends respectively.

The school's personnel are engaged in active military patriotic work among Latvia's young people. Officers and students frequently visit general education schools, plants and establishments in Riga, capital of Soviet Latvia.

A deep understanding of the importance of military labour is characteristic of all students, who realise their high responsibility for strengthening the Soviet country's defence potential.

* N. Ye. Zhukovsky (1847—1921) was a Russian scientist, founder of contemporary aerodynamics.

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BORDER GUARDS AND INTERNAL TROOPS

PROTECTION OF SOUTHERN BORDER 'DIFFICULT'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTAN in Turkmen 5 December 1982 page 4 carries a 900-word article by General-Major V. F. Zaporozhchenko, chief, Political Department Central Asian Border Region, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Central Asian Border Region. While the article is primarily historical, it also notes that "the duty of troops protecting the southern border is connected with extreme difficulty. When support of the local population, it was especially difficult to overcome these difficulties. We appreciate that workers along the border of our republic are protecting our beloved land with sharp eyes from the enemies sly tricks, along with our green-capped soldiers. It is added after the enumeration of the names of a few border guards: "Only last year a number of border violators were apprehended with their help."

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PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

BRIEFS

U.S., NATO OPERATIONS, BATTLES--Glazunov, N. K. Nikitin, N. S., OPERATSIYA I BOY (INOSTRANNYYE ARMII) [THE OPERATION AND THE BATTLE (FOREIGN ARMIES)] N. F. Petrov, Ed. [Moscow: Voennoye izdatel'stvo] 1983, 320 p. In this military-theoretical work, on the basis of analysis and generalization of foreign military literature, are presented the views of the NATO command on the organization and conduct of operations and battles in the European theaters of operations. A large part of the book is devoted to the tactics of army corps, divisions, and brigades of the armies of the U.S.A., the FRG, Great Britain, France and Italy in the basic types of combat. The book is supplied with diagrams and tables. [Text] [Moscow TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 13 Apr 83) Rear cover] [COPYRIGHT: "Tyl i snabzheniye Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1983]

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